FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDROPOV REPLIES TO BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES ON INF

PM211255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 1

[TASS report on "FRG Parliamentarians' Appeal" to Yuriy Andropov and Andropov's reply "To the Group of FRG Bundestag Social Democratic Deputies"]

[Text] FRG Parliamentarians' Appeal

President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov has received an appeal sent by a group of West German Bundestag deputies from the Social Democratic Party to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the question of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

The authors of the appeal note that the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe have entered a decisive phase. They are alarmed that a breakthrough may not be achieved at the talks by the end of 1983. A fear is expressed in this connection that the current year may end up with a dramatic escalation of the arms race.

The appeal says that the Federal Republic of Germany is the country with the highest density of nuclear weapons deployment in the world. About 6,000 nuclear warheads are stationed on its territory. As determined during a public opinion poll, 72 percent of the West German population is against the stationing of new American nuclear missiles.

The appeal notes that, with poverty reigning in many parts of the world, people more frequently ask themselves: Does the world really need a rise in the number of lethal weapons? Isn't it a crime to allow more than 10 million children to die from year to year in the world because much more money is spent for armaments than for measures against starvation?

We, the deputies write, are aware of the guilt of fascist Germany which inflicted great sufferings on other peoples this century. The Social-Democratic deputies know the horrors of war and therefore insistently seek support for the demands for an immediate end to any nuclear armament, for freezing all potentials of nuclear weapons, reducing the number of SS-20 missiles, and renouncing the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

The appeal expresses the call for promoting the achievement of positive results at the Geneva talks. This is needed by the peoples of the USSR and the FRG. They are interested in coming closer to the goal of creating a Europe that is rid of all types of mass destruction weapons, in ensuring real security and development of mutually-advantageous cooperation.

To the Group of FRG Bundestag Social Democratic Deputies

Esteemed gentlemen deputies,

The deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, just like all Soviet people, share the concern expressed in your appeal about the spiralling of the arms race, about the lack of progress at the talks that are called upon not only to halt the arms race but also to work toward the reduction of armaments, above all the nuclear ones.

It is our deep conviction that what is happening now directly contradicts the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the entire world. And it is those who bank on destabilising international relations and gaining military superiority over the countries of socialism as well as over all other countries that are to blame for this.

History has on more than one occasion upset such plans and ambitions. We are sure that this will also be the case this time, too. But what is needed for this is the most vigorous and decisive action to reverse the dangerous march of developments, to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat, and to achieve a breakthrough at the current disarmament talks.

The world does not need bigger arsenals of deadly weapons. It needs their radical reductions and the use of the released funds to meet the pressing needs of economic and social development.

Such is the firm conviction of the Soviet Union. Such is the viewpoint of all Warsaw Pact member-states. Such is the reply to the central question of your letter. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to stop the slide towards nuclear catastrophe. It is ready for extensive cooperation with all states on this issue of key significance for the future of mankind.

You call on us to stop any nuclear arms buildup, freeze all nuclear weapons potentials and reduce the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in case of the U.S. renunciation of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

Wholly sharing and backing these demands, the Soviet Union is prepared to go considerably further. We offer a quantitative and qualitative freeze of all nuclear armaments, that is, cessation of the quantitative buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals and non-deployment of nuclear armaments of new kinds and types, introduction of a moratorium of all tests of nuclear ammunition and on the testing of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles of new kinds and types. Our proposal on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, also remains in force.

And these are not merely good intentions. We maintain that this program be immediately translated into the language of treaty-based commitments and be then implemented step by step in its entirely. The beginning can be made by the Soviet Union and the United States, by which is meant that other nuclear powers would act in a similar way.

As to the Soviet "SS-20" missiles, the Soviet Union is prepared to keep after the reductions in Europe the same number of medium range missiles as Britain and France have.

We recently took a new major step in the interests of achieving agreement by consenting to liquidate all missiles reduced in the European part of the country, provided, naturally, that mutually-acceptable agreement is reached on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe as a whole, including the United States' refusal to deploy its new missiles and a corresponding reduction of medium-range aircraft. This step of good will of ours means that we would give up redeployment of medium-range missiles reduced in the European part to the Asian part of the USSR. Thus the concern expressed in the FRG that these missiles might be returned to the previous positions any time would be dispelled.

Thus the Soviet Union is in favor of a sharp reduction, to one-third, of the medium-range nuclear arsenals in Europe and of keeping from deploying new types of these armaments here in the future. And it does not make claims to keeping a single missile, a single plane more than NATO would have. It consents to large physical cuts of its armaments. So the question arises: What else is there that is needed for an honest and fair arrangement. And do the United States and other NATO countries want agreement at all?

Early in the seventies the USSR and the FRG were at the cradle of detente together. The peoples of our countries know the horrors of war and the value of peace. They are resolutely against relapses to the cold war, they cannot look indifferently on how attempts are being made in the name of the interests alien to Europe to delete everything positive that has been created by joint efforts of East and West European countries for the sake of the peaceful future of our continent.

Indicative in this respect is also the fact that, as your letter indicates, 72 percent of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany is against the stationing of new American missiles, and favor continuation of the talks and the reaching of an accord in Geneva. You do not want the threat of war to emanate from the territory of your country, which would be hell for the whole of mankind. We do not want this either. Everything must be done to prevent this happening. This is within our abilities, this is in the interests of our and all European peoples.

I express the hope that deputies of the FRG Bundestag -- the country's supreme body of state authority -- will act with profound awareness of duty and responsibility resting on them. There is still a chance to keep the world from involvement in a new round of the arms race.

With respect,

Yu. Andropov

Egon Bahr Reaction Cited

LD211220 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 21 TASS -- Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, has called on the U.S. Administration and the West German Government to study carefully the new peace proposals advanced by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his reply to a group of Bundestag Social Democratic deputies. He stressed in an interview with West German radio that the Soviet proposals contain new important aspects related, above all, to the total renunciation of tests of new types of nuclear weapons, and a quantitative and qualitative freeze of all nuclear armaments. "The implementation of the Soviet initiatives would strengthen security all over the world," Egon Bahr said.

The prominent SPD figure criticised the U.S. position on these major world problems, noting that "Americans are not interested now in the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

USSR, U.S. INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING

LD201043 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 20 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

'PROPAGANDA GIMMICKS' AT INF TALKS EXAMINED

LD201638 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the "autumnal peace drive" of millions of the participants in the anti-war movement declaring against the U.S. aggressive plans is spreading ever wider, Washington exerts itself to dampen this movement, to instill in people the idea that the United States is tirelessly exerting efforts for the security of the European Continent. And now some Western news agencies making a reference to the sources in the Reagan administration are repeating that Washington intends to review in some measure its negative stand at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They in Bonn are also proclaiming that Washington, allegedly, has worked out some "modified initiatives."

But the public in Europe, and not only in Europe, judges the stand of the participants in the Geneva talks not by their words, but by what stand they are holding in reality. And the United States' stand at the Geneva talks remains absolutely unconstructive. It is clearly aimed at ensuring the United States superiority in the military sphere, at changing radically the strategic situation in Europe to the detriment of the vital interests of the USSR and its allies. The preparation for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on West European land is in full swing in the United States and in Western Europe. It is characteristic that while it is talked in Bonn about some "modified initiatives" that are allegedly being prepared in Washington, quite different reports come from Washington. Here is one of them: The 18th test of the "Pershing-2" medium-range missile capable of delivering nuclear warheads was held at the White Sands range, New Mexico, USA. According to the Pentagon's information, 14 launches of these missiles "passed successfully." The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that new missiles will enable the NATO armed forces in Europe to deal strikes on targets in the Soviet Union's territory. How can this go together with the assertions that the United States would like to achieve progress at the talks in Geneva whose aim is not the increase, but quite the contrary, the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe?

This question is quite legitimate, ever more so since Ronald Reagan, and following him other leaders of NATO countries, confirm aloud that they intend, cost what it may, to deploy U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in Western Europe. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for instance, has just declared in this spirit in a BBC interview. So what construction can be put on such statements that are being made a fortnight after the present decisive round of talks started in Geneva? Do they not show that certain circles in the United States and NATO need these talks only as a smokescreen, as a cover for their real line at turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage against the will of peoples?

Comparing Washington's propaganda gimmicks and its real stand concerning the curbing of the arms race, also in Europe, one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the attempts of the Washington strategists to pass off themselves as a sort of "peacemakers" are false through and through. Washington now carries the matter not to the progress in Geneva but in the opposite direction. Washington and its NATO allies bear the entire responsibility for the consequences to which this dangerous militaristic course might lead.

ACDA REJECTION OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN SCORED

PM201453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Oleg Tsarev under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Sabotage Continues"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has issued a truly revealing statement notifying Congress that it is not seeking talks with the USSR on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. "Nuclear tests," say the reply given by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to a question from the House Appropriations Committee, "are necessary in order to develop and modernize warheads, to maintain the reliability of stockpiles, and to evaluate the effect of the use of nuclear arms."

Washington has thus once more demonstrated its negative stance on the question of reaching agreement on a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban. For almost 10 years now it has made every attempt to sabotage any movement toward this goal. The treaty limiting underground nuclear weapons tests signed by the USSR and the United States in 1974 has still not been ratified by the U.S. side. Its observance is based only on the understanding, reached in 1976, that the sides would not exceed the 150-kiloton "threshold" for the yield of tested warheads.

In July 1982 the U.S. Administration arbitrarily broke off the tripartite Soviet-U.S.-British talks on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. And this was done at a time when all the provisions of a corresponding treaty had virtually been agreed upon. Washington declared at the time that it was totally abandoning the attempt to achieve an all-encompassing ban on nuclear tests, consigning it to the category of "long-term" tasks.

Yet the conclusion of agreements on banning all nuclear weapons tests could be an important part of measures to halt the arms race. Such an agreement would substantially restrict the sides' opportunities for making qualitative improvements to existing and creating new types of nuclear weapons, and would reinforce the nonproliferation regime. But that is precisely what the Washington administration does not want. The Pentagon has been planning for the past 6 years to develop and produce about 17,000 new nuclear warheads. That is why there has been an increase in the number of nuclear tests in the United States.

As for the USSR, it is proposing specific and constructive steps to curb the nuclear arms race. Our country believes that the tripartite talks with the United States and Britain on the drafting of a relevant treaty should be resumed. To this end the USSR put forward for discussion by the participants in the 37th UN General Assembly session a draft resolution "On the Immediate Halting and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests" and the main provisions of a treaty in this field.

By stating its reluctance to conduct talks on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, Washington has revealed itself still further as a champion of the nuclear arms race.

U.S. CHEMICAL 'FIRST STRIKE' IN EUROPE DEPICTED

LD201917 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachov comments: It is with reason that specialists have summed up the appropriation by the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress of huge funds to produce nerve gas first and foremost as a success of the U.S. apologists of fighting a war that will be confined to Europe.

Having adopted a five-year, seven-billion-dollar plan of building up the U.S. potential of chemical warfare agents, the Pentagon proceeds first of all from the fact that because of their tactical-technical characteristics chemical weapons have to be stored in the immediate proximity of a potential battlefield and will hardly be used with the help of such long-range delivery vehicles as ICMB's or submarine-launched missiles. The Pentagon expects that chemical warfare agents will not be used in U.S. territory and that they will be used in the first place in the European theatre of operations.

The amassing of a huge chemical warfare capability also perfectly fits Washington's doctrine of the first strike. The Pentagon believes that the first, surprise strike with the use of chemical weapons will be by far more effective by its deadly impact than the retaliatory blow of retribution. According to calculations of U.S. strategists, the side deciding on the first use of chemical weapons will, naturally, adopt in advance the necessary measures to protect its troops from the effects of a retaliatory chemical strike.

It is the Pentagon's official concept that chemical weapons under favourable circumstances will secure a military advantage to U.S. troops, who will have been the first to use them in the hope to catch the enemy unprepared.

The claims issued by the White House that the United States is developing and stockpiling chemical weapons only to keep the potential enemy from using chemical warfare agents are slanderous from beginning to end.

Washington is launching large-scale preparations for waging chemical war. As is the case with U.S. medium-range missiles, the plan is to create a powerful potential of turning Europe into a "gas chamber" and ensure the exclusion of U.S. territory from the zone where chemical weapons will be used.

U.S. nerve gas is a first-strike weapon intended to be used in the European Continent.

The Reagan Administration's chemical weapons plans indicate that the United States completely ignores the demands of the world public that the production and storage of chemical warfare agents be prohibited and that it has embarked on a course for launching another, extremely dangerous round of the arms race.

## OPENING OF FOURTH 'EDINBURGH CONVERSATIONS' NOTED

PM191025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Edinburgh Conversations"]

[Text] Edinburgh, 18 Sep -- The traditional, fourth "Edinburgh Conversations" begin here tomorrow. They are devoted to an exchange of opinions on urgent problems of the present international situation and, above all, questions of ending the nuclear arms race, preserving peace, and disarmament and detente in Europe.

Participating in the talks will be Academician V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA; J. Burnett, principal of the University of Edinburgh; Prof J. Ericson, a well-known specialist in military-strategic questions; Prof E. Rostow, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and other representatives of the Soviet, British, and American public.

BLOC CC SECRETARIES CONFER ON INF, DISARMAMENT

LD201654 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- A conference of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries was held in Moscow today. Delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took part in the conference.

During the exchange of opinions the participants in the conference reviewed topical problems of political, ideological, information and propaganda work in conjunction with the mounting struggle against the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for the reduction of the existing medium-range systems, for ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, for an end to the arms race, for peace and security of the peoples in the light of the initiatives of the countries of the socialist community aimed at attaining these aims. The conference discussed further steps in translating into life the ideas and proposals set forth in the documents of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and the Moscow meeting of the leading party and state leaders of the socialist countries.

The participants in the conference hold that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of Western European NATO countries would mean a sharp intensification of the nuclear threat to all the peoples, and would lead to a serious deterioration of the international situation as a whole.

As the recent developments show, it was noted at the conference, imperialist circles, above all, in the USA, do not stop short at provocative actions with the aim of poisoning the international atmosphere even further and ensuring the implementation of the missile plans.

The conference noted the great significance of the new initiatives put forward by the socialist countries aimed at preventing a dangerous escalation of the race in arms, above all, in nuclear arms, at reducing and eliminating them; the proposals put forward by the USSR at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, including the proposal for the elimination of medium-range missiles subject to the reduction.

The participants in the conference pointed to the importance of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement in line with the aspirations of the European peoples at the Geneva negotiations in the spirit of cooperation, responsibility, equality and equal security.

The positive results of the Madrid meeting, showing the possibility of solving major and acute international problems on a mutually acceptable basis, received a positive appraisal.

The participants in the conference reaffirmed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against imperialist policy of aggression, for the elimination of seats of tension and crises in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The conference passed in an atmosphere of comradeship and international solidarity.

PARTICIPANTS CITED IN EAST EUROPEAN MEDIA

USSR Delegates

LD201817 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A conference of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of Central Committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries was held in Moscow today.

The CPSU Central Committee was represented by Comrades Konstantin Chernenko, Boris Ponomarev, and Konstantin Rusakov.

Bulgarian Delegates

AU201818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A conference of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs from the Central Committee of communist and workers parties from socialist countries was held in Moscow. On the Bulgarian side Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov attended the conference.

Czechoslovak Delegates

LD201750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A conference of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties was held in Moscow today. The CPCZ was represented by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

East German Delegates

LD201906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 20 Sep ADN -- A discussion of secretaries for international and ideological questions of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries took place in Moscow on Tuesday.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany was represented by Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member.

Polish Delegates

LD202123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] In Moscow a conference has taken place of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries, devoted to international and ideological problems. Poland was represented by Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, and Marian Orzechowski.

## Romanian Delegates

AU201947 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A conference of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of certain socialist countries was held today in Moscow. Comrades Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache represented the RCP at this meeting, which examined topical issues of the political ideological, information, and propaganda activity in connection with the mounting struggle against the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, halting the arms race, and for the peace and security of peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of international solidarity.

U.S. ENVOY LICHENSTEIN'S 'OUTBURST' AT UN HIT

'Imperial Contempt' for UN

LD201938 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The Reagan administration showed again its imperial contempt for the United Nations. This evokes the lawful indignation of the international community. Deputy U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Charles Lichenstein, speaking at a meeting of the United Nations Committee on Relations With the Host Country, made insulting sallies against the international community of nations. He suggested to all who are displeased with Washington's gross breach of its commitments as the host country of the United Nations to "get out" of the USA and added that the administration will be pleased to wave them a farewell.

Such an outburst of uncontrolled emotions of the United States official representative at the United Nations which Washington later hastened to describe as an improvisation actually reflects the imperial contempt that the United States often shows to the international community of nations. The Washington administration is incensed by the fact that gone forever are the times when the United States held the sway in the United Nations, dictated its own terms to it.

The United States has long been waging a secret war of nerves against the United Nations, publicly expressing its dissatisfaction with the United Nations activity which, according to the Charter, has the aim of maintaining international peace and security, preventing and removing the threat to peace and cutting short acts of aggression.

In conditions of intense political confrontation at annual sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, at meetings of the Security Council, most United Nations member countries are assuming ever more resolute stand on the key problem of the present -- prevention of the threat of nuclear war, saving of civilization on earth. A number of important and topical proposals has been endorsed in the United Nations on the initiative of the USSR, other socialist countries. The United Nations warmly welcomed the Soviet Union's historic action, the unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The prestige and influence of non-aligned states in the United Nations are growing constantly. This is why the Washington administration is intensifying the escalation of hostile actions against representatives of states, United Nations members, in the framework of a coordinated campaign aimed at frustrating the United Nations efforts in the maintenance of peace.

Grossly violating the agreement on the United Nations headquarters the United States has launched of late a number of abominable illegal actions with regard to the security of Soviet diplomats and inviolability of the residence of the USSR representation at the United Nations in Glen Cove.

Many diplomats and missions of progressive developing states and national liberation movements at the United Nations become the targets for intimidation and threats of elimination, hooligan actions and outrages. The "Omega-7" terroristic organization which "specializes" in violence against Cuban diplomats and diplomats of those countries that maintain intensive ties with the Freedom Island is operating in the United States with the obvious instigation of the U.S. authorities. It must be recalled that three years ago these international terrorists killed in New York by a burst of submachine-gun fire attache of Cuba's permanent representation at the United Nations Felix Garcia Rodriguez.

In view of reckless actions of the Washington administration which grossly flouts the letter and spirit of the agreement on the United Nations headquarters and generally recognized international norms the question arises justifiably if the country which does not fulfill its obligations and does not ensure the necessary conditions for the participation of foreign representatives in the work of the authoritative international organization is suitable for the United Nations headquarters to be situated there.

'Utter Disdain' Causes 'Flap'

LD202336 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Here is our observer Vladimir Pozner: Believe it or not, but when Charles Lichenstein, American UN delegate, made the following statement he was not, I repeat, not reflecting a new U.S. policy. Here's the statement: If in the judicious determination of the members of the United Nations they feel they were not welcome and treated with the hostly consideration that is their due, the United States strongly encourages member states to seriously consider removing themselves and this organization from the soil of the United States. We will put no impediment in their way and we will be at dockside bidding you a farewell as you sail off into the sunset.

These remarks, reflecting as they did Mr Lichenstein's utter disdain for UN member-countries in general and the United Nations Organization in particular, caused quite a flap, which in turn prompted the U.S. mission at the United Nations to issue that remarkable ambiguous statement, which said, and I quote: His remarks should be understood as a response to a deliberate provocation, not as any new departure in U.S. policy.

Provocation? By whom? The Soviet delegate made a clear and totally unprovocative statement that by denying the head of the Soviet Union's UN delegation Andrey Gromyko the permission to land at Kennedy and Newark airports, by refusing to guarantee as host country Mr Gromyko's safety while in New York, as well as the safety of his plane, the United States was jeopardizing its status as host nation. What kind of provocation is that? Who is provoking whom when one country demands that the representative of another sneak in through the back door instead of coming in, as is his right, through the front?

Who is provoking whom when one country tells another that it cannot assume responsibility for the security of those who come to participate in the work of a world organization on its soil?

Mr Lichenstein's remarks were so insulting in general that the U.S. mission had no choice but to correct the image in some way, and chose to speak of this as not meaning a change in U.S. policy, and thereby committed a colossal blunder. Because what that really means is, simply and plainly, that Mr Lichenstein said nothing new, that the content of his statement is a true reflection of the U.S. Government's contempt and its hearty refusal to accept anything akin to criticism in its conduct.

The international community of nations be damned; if you don't like it you can lump it; good riddance to bad rubbish! That, in less diplomatic language, was the U.S. message delivered by Mr Lichenstein, a message unwittingly corroborated by the U.S. mission's statement.

When that Freudian slip became apparent, White House spokesman Larry Speakes had to state that, and I quote, it was not a White House-approved statement. Isn't that wonderful? Aren't we supposed to feel tremendously relieved? Does not our cup flow over with gratitude?

But seriously now, how would any country react, especially the United States, were it informed that a host country refused to allow its representative to enter with due respect as well as to guarantee that person's security? Why, the United States (?hit its collective ceiling), the more conservative element would yell: Nuke 'em, and the sabers would rattle because nobody dares talk that way to the United States. But vice versa? Vice versa is different because the United States can do what it damn well pleases, at least according to the Lichensteins of this world.

Hopefully the day will come when humanity in the figure of the United Nations Organization will have the pleasure of being dockside to bid them a fond farewell as they fade into the sunset of history.

PREVENTING GROMYKO'S PLANE FROM LANDING ASSAILED

U.S. Takes 'Unprecedented Actions'

LD201213 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov and Valentin Vasilets.

The unceremonious, gross violation by the United States of its international commitments is in the focus of attention at an emergency meeting of the U.N. Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

Official Washington, in heightening anti-Soviet hysteria, has taken unprecedented actions which made it impossible for Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR, to come to New York at the head of the Soviet Delegation to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Soviet representative I. Yakovlev, speaking at the committee's meeting, said that the refusal to guarantee safety of the head of the Soviet delegation and ensure normal conditions of work for the delegation members, and the refusal to ensure proper conditions for the arrival and servicing of the Soviet special plane are in obvious contradiction with the agreement on the U.N. headquarters and cannot but provoke indignation and condemnation in the world body.

A whole number of outrageous unlawful actions as regards the safety of Soviet diplomats and inviolability of the Soviet U.N. mission compound attest to the U.S. gross disregard for its international commitments, the Soviet representative stressed. Thus, on September 4, a mob of more than 400 hooligans, apparently encouraged by official authorities, forced their way into the territory of the residence of the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations at Glen Cove and staged there an anti-Soviet orgy. Day after day Soviet diplomats become targets of the hostile campaign of intimidation and threats, the Soviet representative said. Violent demonstrations, disgraceful attacks and outrages are not isolated instances, but an organized campaign.

The Reagan administration's irresponsible actions and its gross violation of the agreement on the U.N. headquarters were denounced also by other members of the committee. The point at issue is the U.S. inability to implement effectively its commitments to the world community, stressed Bulgaria's representative I. Kolarova. Not only the Soviet Mission, but also the missions of other countries which are for various reasons against the liking of the American authorities become targets of crimes.

U.S. Representative Charles Lichenstein made an outrageous, baseless speech. Unable to deny the fact of the White House's violation of the agreement on the U.N. headquarters, he, distorting the facts, tried to relieve the administration of responsibility for its unceremonious actions and went as far as flinging insults at the world community of nations. He "advised" that those who were displeased with Washington's actions "consider moving themselves" from the United States, declaring that "no impediment would be put in their way and Americans would be at the dockside waving them away as they sailed into the sunset." The U.S. delegate went so far that the administration hastily issued an "explanation" which, however, repeated his attacks on the United Nations and did not even hint at Washington's intentions to apologise to the world community.

The escalation of the Reagan administration's hostile actions, directed at missions of U.N. member-states, is assessed here as a component of a well-coordinated campaign directed at thwarting the effective work of the current session of the General Assembly.

## U.S. 'Hypocritically Lamenting' Gromyko

LD210846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A few hours ago the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened in New York. It is taking place amid an unprecedented campaign unleashed by the U.S. Administration, aimed at disrupting the effective working of the prestigious international organization. For the first time in the history of the United Nations Organization, it has proved impossible for the head of the Soviet delegation to take part in the session. Commentary on the latest news: Vladimir Pashko is at the microphone:

U.S. propaganda is now hypocritically lamenting this fact and is even trying to reproach the Soviet Union. There is not a word on the fact that, spiralling anti-Soviet hysteria to improbable dimensions, official Washington has taken unprecedented action, ruling out the possibility of the arrival in New York of the head of the delegation of a country which is one of the founders of the UNO. Why was all this necessary? The reason lurks in the extremely unseemly situation in which the United States finds itself. It arrived for the latest General Assembly session having got involved in aggression against Lebanon, Chad and Nicaragua and having sullied itself with the spy provocation in the Far East, leading to the deaths of people and with the stubborn enforcement of its new fatal weaponry in West Europe, against the will of the European people.

The U.S. policy, condemned all over the world, of whipping up international tension appears particularly unattractive against the background of the Soviet Union's clear and principled policy, its peace program and its new initiatives which have already obtained universal, extensive support and which occupy a main position in the session agenda.

In an attempt to rescue its prestige, the Reagan administration stops at nothing, not shrinking at either lies or provocations. However, life has already shown time and time again the vanity of attempts to undermine our country's prestige. And so it will be now. Relying on our party's policy and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet diplomats are confident as never before at the present session of the UN General Assembly.

## Indian CP Denounces U.S.

LD202322 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 20 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Communist (Marxist) Party of India has denounced the actions of the Reagan administration which refused to guarantee the security of the head of the Soviet delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, and prevented the arrival of the Soviet delegation to the session, says a special press release by the Political Bureau of the Communist (Marxist) party of India.

The document stresses that a direct result of that provocative move of the Reagan administration is the intensification of the cold war which creates additional obstacles holding back dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries with a view to averting the threat of nuclear war.

The political Bureau of the Communist (Marxist) Party of India asked in this connection whether a country which refused to honor its commitments and ensure adequate conditions for the participation of foreign representatives in the work of the United Nations was a suitable venue for the U.N. headquarters.

## OPENING OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD210812 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- The regular, 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly has opened here. Delegations from 157 countries are taking part.

The assembly which has gathered in an atmosphere of war psychosis, whipped up by the Reagan administration, will give special attention to questions of preserving peace -- prevention of nuclear confrontation, curbing the arms race and reducing the war menace. These questions are based on the initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. The latest of the peace initiatives is the proposal to examine at the current session the draft treaty banning the use of force in outer space against the earth.

Another big group of items on the session agenda are ways of settling crises in various parts of the world. Of particular concern to the U.N. member states is the escalation of the conflict in Lebanon where the United States resorted to direct military interference.

In an attempt to disrupt the normal work of the assembly, the American authorities grossly violated their international commitments by making impossible the arrival in New York of the head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko.

Imre Hollai (Hungary), president of the previous session, opening the assembly's meeting, said that the sense of responsibility for the fate of peoples obliges the United Nations to give priority to the exclusively important problem of disarmament. Of extreme importance in this respect are any initiatives -- related to outer space, or missiles, or any other arms systems. The speaker noted with regret that the process of decolonisation did not advance during the past year. The granting of independence to Namibia was delayed once again due to obstruction from certain quarters. The situation in the Middle East worsened. The resolutions of the assembly and the Security Council on Lebanon were not fulfilled. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination was not so far implemented.

Panama's Vice President Jorge Illueca was elected by the majority of votes president of the 38th session of the General Assembly. He also stressed in his speech that the major task of the world community is to stop the arms race, which would pave the peoples' way for progress, peace and cooperation. Jorge Illueca also stressed the importance of holding global talks on economic issues with a view to restructuring the present-day system of world financial, trade and economic relations, which, as is known, are now modelled to serve the interests of leading capitalist nations.

The assembly resolved at its first sitting a number of other organizational issues. Representatives of Colombia, Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, Mali, Portugal, the Soviet Union, the United States, Uganda and Jamaica were confirmed as members of the Credentials Committee. Chairmen of the main committees of the assembly were elected. Various items of the session agenda will be distributed between these committees.

## U.S. VIOLATING UN CHARTER IN SILENCE ON GUAM

LD170326 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- The United States stubbornly refuses to submit a report on the situation in Guam, currently in its possession, for consideration to the United Nations. A report by the U.N. secretary-general, circulated here, describes the obstructionist stand as an apparent violation of the U.N. Charter which envisages regular reports on non-self-governing territories.

It is quite obvious why the United States resorts to the gross violation of the U.N. Charter. It is trying to prevent the world community from learning about high-pace militarist activities in Guam. The island has been turned into an important naval and air base of the Pentagon in the western Pacific. During the last year alone, the U.S. Defence Department spent 671 million dollars for military construction and modernisation in the island.

## NICARAGUA CHARGES AGGRESSION IN SECURITY COUNCIL

### Attacked by 'CIA Hirelings'

PM200931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Tolkunov "Commentator's Column": "Condemnation of Crimes"]

[Text] New York -- At the request of the Nicaraguan Government, the UN Security Council has examined the situation which has emerged as a result of intensified aggressive actions against that country by counterrevolutionary gangs of CIA hirelings. These actions went as far as air raids on Managua and a number of the republic's other cities. The piratic aircraft intruded into Nicaragua's airspace from Honduras and Costa Rica. The documents of one of the pilots shot down, which prove that he lived in Florida in the United States and was in the pay of the U.S. special services, were submitted to the Security Council session participants.

The undeclared war against Nicaragua, inspired and directed by the CIA, is taking on increasingly dangerous dimensions. During the last 3 months, NUEVA, the Nicaraguan news agency reports, U.S. RC-135 spy planes carried out 33 reconnaissance flights over the country's territory. And over this period the country's airspace was violated in all more than 100 times. The information gathered is handed over to counterrevolutionary groupings and to the reactionary Honduran military who carry out policing functions for Washington in Central America. Incidentally, the Pentagon maintains several thousand of its servicemen in combat readiness in that country.

In Nicaragua and other countries of the region people are dying every day and the national interests of the states situated there are being harmed as a result of the practical application of Washington's imperial ambitions. The profuse talk about people's rights conflicts sharply with the criminal acts of the White House, and the Security Council debate was a vivid demonstration of this. It showed that the international community condemns Washington for the deliberate fueling of tension in Central America and for its attempt to bring down Nicaragua's lawful government.

'Disquieting Escalation'

PM160921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "United Nations: Barefaced Aggression"]

[Text] New York -- Washington is again in the dock. The Reagan administration is accused of continuing its interventionist foreign policy, which exacerbates world tension.

The latest Security Council session was convened at the urgent request of Nicaragua in order to examine the question of the "escalation of acts of aggression" committed by mercenary counterrevolutionary forces trained and financed by the present U.S. Administration. Victor (U. Tinoko), Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, noted that his government was again forced to turn to the Security Council in order to draw its and the world public's attention to the disquieting escalation of aggression against Nicaragua in the last few weeks. In that time U.S. aid to the Somoza groups has greatly increased.

The United States is behind the intensification of the Somoza bandits' activities against the Nicaraguan Government and people, including the recent air raids against important targets in its territory. A few months ago the counterrevolutionary gangs' ringleaders appealed to Washington to grant them still more arms, money, and aid for attempts to overthrow the republic's government. Such aid, (Tinoko) said, was granted to the mercenaries.

The arms with which Washington supplies its mercenaries are used to organize sabotage and kill peaceful inhabitants.

The Nicaraguan representative showed the Security Council session documents seized from pilots downed over the country's territory.

These documents, issued by the U.S. authorities, permit the bearer to fly between various U.S. cities. They also show something else -- their owners were acting on CIA instructions.

In connection with the pirate aircraft raid on Managua, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister reminded the Security Council members of the photographs shown not so long ago by President Reagan in his televised speech. The President alleged that the Nicaraguan Army's air defense batteries shown in these photographs are "dangerous weapons" and bear witness to the Sandinist revolutionary leaders' "dangerous designs." Recent events have shown what aim these arms serve. They defend Nicaragua against a U.S. invasion.

In conclusion the Nicaraguan representative reaffirmed his government's desire to begin a dialogue with the United States and all Central American countries on settling the situation in the region.

UN ASSOCIATION MEETS ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY

LD201253 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- A meeting of activists of the Soviet U.N. Association was held in Moscow today on the occasion of the International Peace Day, announced by the United Nations Organisation.

The participants in the meeting expressed concern over plans of development in Western Europe of new nuclear weapons and declared support for the USSR's peace initiatives, that were submitted for consideration of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, U.N. efforts aimed at ensuring peace and consolidating international security.

COMMENTARY ON INF, LEBANON, EUROMISSILES

PM191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Igor Biryukov "International Review"]

[Text] This September has gone down in international life as a hot political fall and the events of the past week, each in its own way, reflect the complexity and acuteness of the world situation. At the diplomatic conference table in Geneva; in the mountain settlements near Beirut destroyed by the U.S. shells; in the UN Security Council conference hall and on Nicaragua's troubled borders; in the blood-soaked, torrid African sands of Chad and at the barricades in Chile, unvanquished by fascism; on the protest marches of hundreds of thousands of West European inhabitants against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons -- everywhere the question is now being asked: Along what road will mankind travel? How to safeguard peace, progress, and happiness for all peoples?

The events of this week, too, have again shown that the imperialists, headed by the black hundreders from the White House who are prepared to push the world even into the quagmire of a nuclear war for the sake of thier own selfish class aims, intend to prevent that. The enemies of peace see, however, that their plans are not destined to be realized: The might of the USSR and the entire socialist community acts on the side of truth and the people's right. Hence the desire to discredit and distort the image of socialism in an attempt to split the forces opposing imperialist reaction.

The "crusade" against the Soviet Union declared by the U.S. Administration is now being whipped up particularly fiercely with the scourge of propaganda. The level of this propaganda can only be compared with the baseness of the provocateurs who can send civilian aircraft into the airspace of other countries on spy missions. But the truth about socialism and its peace-loving policy is penetrating the dense accumulation of slander. No one can distract mankind's attention from the main task -- preventing the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

Whether an Accord Is To Be or Not To Be

If we leaf through the pages of the West European newspapers and look at the Western news agency tapes, we can see immediately the pivotal place in international politics held by the question of nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Washington is sending special envoys to Bonn and Rome to ensure that people there "hold" fast to the notorious NATO schedule for deploying the new U.S. medium-range weapons. Yet meanwhile as increasingly detailed discussion of the USSR's constructive proposals and above all the important new initiative recently put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Adropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions is developing in Western political and public circles. The 14 September Moscow press conference given by the USSR Foreign Ministry and Defense Ministry and devoted to problems of nuclear arms limitation in Europe has met with a broad response.

Foreign observers not the USSR's constructive, flexible approach toward the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which resumed in Geneva 6 September. The Soviet Union's position is pervaded by interest in reaching a mutually acceptable accord on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

It is well known that the USSR is prepared to agree on ridding Europe completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. That would be a truly zero option. The Soviet Union is also ready to make another far-reaching decision whereby both sides would renounce the deployment of any new medium-range weapons systems in Europe, and would reduce such systems already in their possession by approximately two-thirds, maintaining approximate parity in terms of medium-range delivery vehicles (aircraft and missiles) at the minimum agreed level between the USSR and NATO as a whole. If the new U.S. missiles are not deployed the Soviet Union would be prepard to liquidate its own medium-range missiles earmarked for reduction in the European part of the country; at the same time it proposes that a reduction be effected in the number of medium-range NATO aircraft on the continent. It is thus possible to reach a fair, mutually acceptable solution: a substantial reduction, the same for the USSR and NATO, in the number of delivery vehicles, that is medium-range missiles and aircraft, and the warheads on them.

Understandably, the Soviet Union cannot agree to a bogus "American-style zero" nor to the so-called "interim" option put forward by Washington to mislead public opinion. From the viewpoint of equality and identical security, the Americans' refusal to count the British and French missiles on NATO's side is also absolutely unacceptable. In fact the United States and its partners are making -- in the form of an ultimatum, what is more -- demands for the USSR's unilateral disarmament while they themselves intend to build up nuclear arms in Europe. But if the U.S. delegation has come to Geneva with the baggage it follows that the U.S. leaders are still interested not in a mutually acceptable accord but in the creation of an artificial deadlock to promote their own plans.

Many statements by Washington officials point to this. Secretary of State G. Shultz set the tone: "We must not expect an agreement in the very near future at any talks." In accordance with this directive, the newspaper THE GUARDIAN reports that his assistant for European affairs, R. Burt, on arriving in London, stated that "the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe will begin on schedule at the end of this year."

The U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe, has accomplished a perfidious maneuver. At a press conference in Brussels he alleged that the Soviet Union "will not conduct the Geneva talks in earnest until the first Pershing missile is deployed." Truly, the criminals' zeal knows the limits! The general, along with many responsible politicians in NATO countries, is trying to instill the illusion that with the start of the implementation of the NATO plan, the Soviet Union will make fundamental concessions and accede to U.S. demands at Geneva. The aim of this fraudulent propaganda is to mislead the peoples of the West European countries and reduce the pitch of the antimissile movement.

Our stance is constructive and flexible but the Soviet Union will never abandon its principles or the interests of the socialist community countries' security. If the U.S. position at the talks remains unconstructive and one-sided and matters reach the point of the actual deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, we will naturally have to take appropriate countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on a regional, European, and global scale. No one should have any uncertainly on that score.

Now that the U.S. Administration is continuing to speculate with unprecedented zeal and cynicism on the loss of the South Korean aircraft dispatched by Washington itself on an espionage trip over USSR territory, the world public and press are increasingly preoccupied by one factor. Was the fact that the Boeing 747's flight coincided with the eve of the new round of talks in Geneva so accidental? The U.S. President has denied that the incident will be used against the talks. But who is taken in by that? "It was a flagrant attempt to torpedo the Geneva disarmament talks," Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has said. "It was a flagrant attempt to enlist European and world support for the planned U.S. deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles."

And so it was -- to judge by the U.S. stance in Geneva.

Overt Agreession

Imperialist interference in Lebanon assumed extraordinarily dangerous dimensions this week. The authorization given by the U.S. President to the U.S. contingent of the so-called "multinational forces" to open fire and to the carrier-based aircraft to strike Lebanese targets as they see fit has lifted the last formal restrictions on operations by the U.S. interventionist corps in that Near East country.

A strike force of two dozen aircraft carriers and other warships belonging to the United States and its NATO allies has already been put together in the Beirut region. The U.S. battleship the "New Jersey" which once pursued its piratical activities in Vietnamese waters has set sail for Lebanon on urgent instructions. The U.S. National Security Council [NSC], having been in session under Reagan's chairmanship in the very premises from which the U.S. troops' combat operations are monitored, wherever they may be, issued one more instruction. The U.S. ships' long-range guns have been "authorized" to create fire cover for the U.S. Marines stationed in Lebanon. Washington has given similar "diplomatic" powers to its troops dispatched last year, as we all remember, to "maintain peace" "in the short term." The President promised Congress at the time that U.S. Marines would not interfere in Lebanese affairs. Today not a shadow of doubt remains that all these assurances were merely a screen for imperialist interference.

Events show that one occupation -- the Israeli occupation -- in Lebanon is now being supplemented by U.S. occupation. Under the wing of its patrons Israel is fueling the atmosphere in that country, setting different groups of the population against each other in order always to have a pretext for not leaving Lebanese soil. The United States in turn sees in Lebanon a convenient base for the notorious "Rapid Deployment Forces." Washington wants to create a new military-strategic bridgehead for expanding interference in the affairs of the entire Near East.

U.S. imperialism is already openly suppressing the Lebanese patriotic forces. Washington is constantly issuing threats to Syria, whose troops are in Lebanon as part of the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces. The escalation of violence is continuing.

It is clear that U.S. interference is disrupting international peace and security in the Near East region and complicating the already involved destiny of long-suffering Lebanon. Broad foreign circles are voicing their concern at the buildup of hostilities in Lebanon. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has expressed profound anxiety, calling for support for the efforts aimed at a cease-fire and the attainment of national unity for Lebanon.

U.S. armed interference in that Arab country makes Soviet people indignant. U.S. troops and the troops from other countries which have come here with them, not to mention the Israeli Army must leave Lebanon. A unified Lebanon, the restoration of its flouted sovereignty and territorial integrity -- that is the USSR stance, widely supported by all progressive forces.

imperialism's aggressiveness is being increasingly exposed in various parts of the world -- from Lebanon to Nicaragua, from Chad to Afghanistan. But the adventurist escalation of violence and the unscrupulous nature of their methods are winning no sympathy for the U.S. claimants to world rule. Even among U.S. allies this cowboy irresponsibility in international affairs is causing grumbling, doubts, and uncertainty.

Resistance is Mounting

In preparing to deploy the new medium-range U.S. missiles on the territory of a number of NATO countries, the leaders of the aggressive bloc have seemingly done everything to indoctrinate public opinion in these countries. Nonetheless they have had to admit that resistance to the nuclear arms race is mounting. This is borne out obliquely by the frenzied total mobilization of the reactionary mass media in the NATO countries to dash the wave of mounting protests and by the additional powers which have been presented to the repressive organs, giving them a free hand in actions against the peace fighters.

The pilgrims from the ranks of the fierce conservative West European parliamentary deputies did not set off across the ocean for the fun of it. These NATO champions went to the United States to coordinate measures whose function is to subdue Europeans reluctant to put the yoke of U.S. medium-range missiles round their necks. In Washington and New York the guests were received for instruction by the "hard line" apostles -- W. Clark, the President's national security aide: K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. With satisfied mien, they listened to the expatiations concerning the "Soviet military threat." But the NATO visitors only had to appear to ordinary Americans with the same program for marked embarrassment to occur. At Georgetown University, for instance, the advocates of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on West European soil were resolutely put in their place. According to the director of the center against the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, (Dzh. Midzhley), this plan is "provocative and extremely dangerous to all mankind."

NATO is undertaking ever new attacks on public opinion, but it is not that simple to make people of good will keep quiet. They are pooling their efforts in the face of the threat of nuclear war. The ranks of opponents of the antihumane plans for turning West Europe's inhabitants into hostages of the U.S. nuclear warmongers are expanding.

Rejecting Washington's adventurist designs, the democratic forces and workers' masses in the West are turning increasingly frequently and with hope toward the alternative put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Italian federation of those employed in metallurgical industries, which unites 1 million workers, has now come out in support of the new Soviet initiatives put forward by Y.V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions. In a statement published in Rome the federation called for the prevention of the deployment of the medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe and noted the importance of the speediest completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

The opportunities for protecting manking from nuclear catastrophe exist. The prospect of preserving and strengthening peace stems primarily from the consistent, constructive, flexible foreign policy of the USSR and its allies, from the unity and solidarity of the peace-loving forces. The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration sounds even today as a most urgent call to action: "The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Everything depends on their cohesion and the purposefulness of their actions."

USSR INSTITUTE HEAD ON LEBANON, ARMS, KAL

AU201953 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 20. The multilateral peacekeeping force in Beirut for the past year came under fire today in a statement by the president of the Moscow Social Science Institute, Yuriy Pankov, said to be close to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who also spoke out on the issue of medium range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Pankov, in Rome for an international conference on disarmament and pacifism, declares that the multilateral force, made up of U.S., French, Italian and British troops, "holds down a totally negative role. The situation in Lebanon is becoming serious. The direct involvement of the American contingent against the national progressive forces and against Palestinian resistance movement formations entails the risk of spreading the conflict," he warned.

The Soviet Social Science Institute spokesman reiterated Moscow's request for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon and made a distinction between the Israelis and Syrians in the country, "who are not there as an invading army," he said.

Pankov said that the role of Italy in the Middle East could be "highly important" in the future for the people of the region and the entire Mediterranean. "This will depend, naturally, on the conduct of the Italian Government," he said.

Moving on to the issue of Euromissiles, the Soviet speaker insisted that the Soviet Union "has done everything possible to unblock the situation" with the most recent proposal aired by Soviet President and Communist Party leader Yuriy Andropov.

Pankov's reference was to Andropov's offer to scrap Soviet SS-20 missiles to achieve parity with the British and French nuclear strike forces on condition that NATO call off the deployment of 572 Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. At this point, if the West does not want an agreement, he continued, and goes ahead with the installation of the new generation missiles, "we will have to seek recourse to all the necessary countermeasures." In this connection, he described speculation on the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba as "not serious" and added in warning, "It will be, however, a step towards rearmament, dangerous for everyone, from which no one knows who will emerge as the winner."

Pankov's only comment on a proposal aired by Italian Premier Bettino Craxi on a new Western initiative at the Geneva talks was, "we'll see that the facts are."

Addressing himself to the plunge in East-West relations following the downing of a South Korean Boeing 747 by a Soviet jet fighter on September 1, the institute president laid all responsibility for the current [words indistinct] on the doorstep of the United States. The refusal to grant landing permission to the Soviet foreign minister's plane in the U.S. which led him to cancel his visit to New York was described as "a real provocation by the Americans. Fortunately, we Soviets have sound nerves and we reacted calmly," Pankov added before reiterating the Soviet version of the jumbo tragedy, that the civilian airliner was on a "spy mission over Soviet territory." [passage indistinct]

SHITIKOV ON EAST-WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD201211 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov declared for further development of economic cooperation socialist and capitalist states.

Welcoming the participants in the international meeting "Economic East-West Relations", which opened in Moscow today, the speaker said that the perfection of such links promotes consolidation of mutual confidence and cooperation between states with different socialist [as received] systems.

Aleksey Shitikov regretted that certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, are seeking to impose their policy of blockades and sanctions upon governments, upon business circles of other countries. Such a policy, he noted, "undermines the generally-recognised norms of international economic communications, it is detrimental to the economy of Western countries themselves, and poisons the international climate."

Aleksey Shitikov pointed to lack of prospects of the policy of diktat in the relations with socialist countries. "Socialist countries are able to decide on their own their economic problems. As to economic East-West links, they are mutually advantageous." He recalled the failure of U.S. attempts to hamper the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The gas pipeline has been built. And now, he added, the United States seeks to draw its allies into new "sanctions."

The speaker noted that the fact that despite unfavourable political conditions and deliberately raised obstacles, the volume of East-West trade is on the rise.

He said that after the Helsinki conference the Soviet Union signed more than 30 long-term economic agreements with West European countries, for a 25 year period -- with some of them.

Aleksey Shitikov expressed profound concern over the "beginning of practical deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets deep in the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies." He emphasized that the socialist countries would be compelled to take the necessary counter-steps to ensure their security, to maintain the equilibrium in Europe and globally.

In conclusion Aleksey Shitikov expressed firm confidence that in Europe there are the necessary prerequisites for the peoples of the continent to live in conditions of peace, security and cooperation.

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD200726 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- An international meeting on "East-West economic relations" opened in the capital of the Soviet Union today. It is sponsored by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Soviet Academy of Sciences jointly with the Vienna-based Institute of International Economic Comparisons. Taking part in the meeting are prominent scientists and businessmen from Western Europe, the United States, Japan and socialist countries. They are discussing problems of world economics, the present state and prospects of developing business ties between socia. ' nd capitalist countries.

The opening of the meeting was addressed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

## SOVIET CSCE STATEMENT ON MADRID SESSION

LD191549 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow Spetember 19 TASS -- The results of the Madrid meeting confirm once again that the policy of detente has a large reserve of viability. Understandings reached in Madrid expand potentialities for mutually advantageous cooperation of the participating countries in various spheres, for their efforts in the interests of the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This is pointed out in a statement of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which stresses that the Soviet public has met with deep satisfaction the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Substantial positive results have been achieved in Madrid which were recorded in a well-balanced and solid final document, the statement underlines. They acquire special political importance against the background of the seriousness of the present-day situation. Contrary to the policy of certain forces which are openly pushing the world towards political and military confrontation, the overwhelming majority of states have made their choice in favor of finding mutually acceptable solutions. This outcome is a perceptible accomplishment of the line in foreign affairs which is aimed at a dialogue, at the settlement of problems by means of negotiations, at mutual understanding, the line which has been invariably followed by the USSR.

Soviet people point out with satisfaction and the feeling of pride that it is through the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries whose stand has been principled and, at the same time, flexible and constructive, that the decisive contribution was made to the successful completion of the Madrid meeting, the statement stresses. Special mention should be made of the role of representatives of other European countries, neutral and non-aligned countries in the first place, in bringing the stands closer together and in searching for mutually acceptable understandings during the working out of the final document.

The Soviet public will take an active part in the consistent implementation by this country of the understandings reached in Madrid and expects that the same approach to them will be displayed by other participants in the all-European process.

However, the document underlines, the results of the Madrid meeting are inseparable from other events taking place in the world today and arousing ever greater concern of the whole of the peace-loving public.

The Soviet people believe that the main threat of a new world war comes today from the unrestrained nuclear arms race, which is kindled even more by irresponsible political statements and gross provocations aimed to undermine normal relations between countries and to sow distrust between peoples. If the U.S. and its NATO allies start the deployment in Europe of new American nuclear missiles, they will take upon themselves full responsibility for the raising of the level of nuclear opposition and the growth of war danger connected with it. Naturally, the Soviet Union and its allies will not tolerate any infringements on their securityand will have to take appropriate counter-measurs for maintaining balance on the European and global levels.

The Soviet people resolutely reject the attempts of certain U.S. circles to use for a further aggravation of the international situation the incident with the South Korean plane which intruded into Soviet air space at a great distance and for a long time flew over Soviet strategic objects. It must not be permitted that this deliberate provocative action serve as a pretext for disrupting the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, for justifying another round of the arms race.

In the present-day situation, joint or parallel actions of all those who hold dear peace and security are as necessary as never before, the document stresses. The Soviet public is ready to hold a dialogue and to cooperate with all the peace-loving forces for the sake of peace, detente and disarmament.

COMMENTS ON CSCE DOCUMENT, U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD191629 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Soviet newspapers, particularly PRAVDA, whose daily edition exceeds 10 million copies, carry the final document of the Madrid meeting of the nations that took part in the Helsinki conference. We bring you a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The results of the Madrid meeting have met with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. Its positive outcome is a marked achievement for the international trend toward a dialogue, mutual understanding, a negotiated solution to existing problems. The final document provides new opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the participating countries in the most diverse fields and for their efforts to promote European and world peace.

Such a development can only be welcomed. What is especially important is the agreement to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The first stage of the conference is to open in Stockholm on 17 January next year. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, speaking in Madrid, said his country would consistently act on the agreements reached. In matters of peaceful cooperation, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have been displaying ample good will.

At the talks with the United States on nuclear disarmament and for the session of the United Nations General Assembly opening on Tuesday, the Soviet Union has put forward a wide-ranging set of concrete proposals to remove the threat of nuclear war looming large over the world and to place international relations back on the tracks of relaxation and peaceful cooperation.

The Madrid meeting has shown such a future quite possible, but this fails to command general support. The United States and some of its NATO allies are still trying to undermine the process of easing tension. This was the purpose of the provocation organized by American intelligence, not without coordination with the higher echelon of power in Washington, involving the sending of a spy plane into Soviet airspace. There is no doubt that Washington calculated in advance how the provocation might go, including the aircraft's possible destruction. But what does the Reagan administration care for the lives of 250 innocent people when it's laying a nuclear mine under the whole of humanity. Giving in to the anti-Soviet hysteria, the American Congress has approved a formidable military budget for the 1984 fiscal year exceeding $280 billion. Washington is also pressuring its allies into curtailing economic and other ties with the Soviet Union. But the same Madrid meeting has shown that it is futile to try to pressure the socialist countries or interfere in their internal affairs. The Soviet Union will continue to combine its resolute rebuff against aggressive designs with vigorous efforts to ensure peace, halt the arms race and ease tension.

In the words of Yuriy Andropov, we are striving for a radical improvement in international relations and for strengthening and developing everything positive in these relations. From this the Soviet Union will never be made to sidestep.

USSR'S ZAGLADIN CALLS FOR WORLD COMMUNITY UNITY

LD191948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 19 Sep 83

["CPSU: Renewal of Theses on Communist Parties" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19 (TANJUG) -- The first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee in charge of relations with the so-called Eurocommunist parties, Vadim Zagladin, has renewed the call for "closing the ranks" and for "unity of ideas of the world communist movement."

In this context Zagladin argued strongly against the "views of those comrades in some fraternal parties" who, he said, maintain that the communist movement has "exhausted its functions" and has "no longer the right to independent existence."

Zagladin did not say precisely what "comrades" or "communist parties" were involved.

Wondering about such attitudes, he attributed to the "comrades mentioned" the intention to deny the right of independent existence only to the communist movement and not, for instance, to the socialist International. These comrades are also troubled with close cooperation between the communist and workers' parties, the CPSU Central Committee functionary claimed.

This viewpoint, as formulated and set forth by Zagladin, was described by him as "liquidator logic". In contrast, Zagladin urged the strengthening of "political cooperation among fraternal parties" and the "closing of ranks of the world communist movement."

Replying to the "letters of readers" in connection with the latest in the series of his brochures on the subject "The CPSU and the World Communist Movement," Zagladin turned down the charge that the CPSU is seeking to set up "a new organizational center" of the communist movement. He pointed out that similar ideas are spread by enemies of the Soviet party "in the camp of imperialism as well as in that of opportunism."

## USSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT SEABED CONFERENCE

LD161757 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

A second conference is in session here to examine the effects of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on Seabed and the Ocean Floor and Subsoil Thereof (Seabed Treaty). The conference is examining the effects of this important international document, which came into force in 1972 and parties to which are now already more than 70 countries of the world. As is known, the treaty was drawn up at the Geneva disarmament committee in the course of two years of talks, whose practical start was marked by the draft seabed treaty, which was tabled by the Soviet Union.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the conference, Ambassador Victor Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, pointed out that the Seabed Treaty had been one of the tangible achievements of inter-state cooperation in the period of detente in the seventies.

Already in signing the treaty, the speaker continued, the Soviet Government stressed that the USSR proceeded from the premise that it was the first important step on the way towards complete demilitarization of seabed and was ready to make efforts for implementing that task. Since then our principled approach to this issue was repeatedly confirmed, in particular at the first conference to examine the effects of the treaty, which was held in 1977.

The governments of some Western powers, the USSR representative stressed, prefer a course of heightening international tensions, launching new spirals of the arms race to the policy of strengthening peace and detente. This explains why talks on further steps towards a full demilitarization of seabed and the ocean floor, as is envisaged by one of the provisions of the treaty, have not been held so far. The Soviet representative has reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to participate in talks to outline further measures leading to complete demilitarization of seabed and the ocean floor.

This Soviet stand has received wide support from a majority of the delegates to the conference. This is the essence of the statements from the delegations of the other socialist states, as well as from Argentina, Sweden, Morocco, Greece and a number of other countries. In this connection Guilio Carazalez, the head of the Argentine delegation, stressed the importance of adopting such measures that would prevent the spreading of the nuclear arms race to seabed and the ocean floor.

The U.S. delegation made an attempt by means of a fresh portion of anti-Soviet slanders to distract the conference from its objectives. But this has not been supported by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

The conference is continuing in session.

## EUROPEAN TRADE MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

LD192100 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 19 TASS -- Correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reporting: A special expert meeting on barriers in trade was held at the Palais des Nations here within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The meeting was to carry out preparatory work which would clear the way for the implementation of agreements recorded in the Helsinki Final Act on security and cooperation in Europe and reiterated by the recent review meeting in Madrid. The experts who took part in the meeting examined a list of obstacles in trade compiled by the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the basis of the notifications received from different countries. As a result of this agreement was reached to the effect that many of these obstacles could be overcome on a bilateral basis, specifically within the framework of mixed commissions. A substantial part of the notifications is handed over to the committee for the development of foreign trade of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

MEETING ON 'INFORMATION ORDER' HELD IN AUSTRIA

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Innsbruck September 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Ivanov reports:

A "roundtable" conference devoted to the problems of establishing a new international information order, held on the decision of the U.N. and UNESCO, ended today in Igls, a small town near Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol. For five days experts from 30 countries, including the USSR, the GDR, the Chinese People's Republic, Brazil, Egypt, France, West Germany, Japan, the U.S. and others, as well as 20 international organizations, representatives of news agencies (TASS, APA, UPI, REUTER, FRANCE PRESSE), ministers from a number of developing countries and prominent journalists discussed possibilities and prospects of restructuring world relations in the sphere of information and communication on a democratic basis, with due account for the requirements of the liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries.

It was stated at the conference that the extremely low level of the development of communication systems in former colonies continued to be the main obstacle on this way. By several important indices the situation got even worse in the past years. Today the developing countries account for a smaller share of broadcasting stations existing in the world and books published than several years ago. The most up-to-date technology, based on the utilisation of space communication and computers, threatens to increase even more the gap between the developed and developing countries in this sphere. At the conference representatives of socialist and developing countries came out in favour of increasing assistance to the Asian, African and Latin American nations under the aegis of the U.N. and UNESCO, for the expansion of the activities of the international program for the development of coopeation, whose latest session was held in Tashkent recently. A Soviet representative urged western countries to follow the example of the USSR and to establish for developing countries easy-term tariffs for using communication channels.

Instead of its participants in the conference from some Western countries again tried to advertise "possibilities" of private capital and transnational corporations which, allegedly, are the only ones which can solve the problems facing developing countries in the sphere of communication. These calls, used to cover neo-colonialist designs, were rejected by the majority of participants in the conference. Proposals concerning the development of a scientific and international legal concept of a new information order started a heated discussion. The proposals were opposed by representatives of the U.S., Britain, West Germany and a number of other Western countries, which demonstrated once again their unwillingness to give up the practices of "information imperialism". Representatives of a number of Western journalists' organizations spoke point-blank against the idea of a new information order. A report worked out by participants in the conference will be submitted to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

REVIEW OF U.S. PRESS ON PLANE INCIDENT

LD202110 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] San Francisco September 20 TASS -- New facts are coming to light showing that the United States is engaged in a systematic air espionage operation against the Soviet Union, and is prepared to stage any provocation in the process.

U.S. Air Force planes have been flying spy missions off the coast of Soviet Far East and Siberia for more than 30 years. And often violated Soviet borders, writes Dick Alexander, SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER staff writer, who used to take part in such operations once.

Although formally his instructions prohibited violations of the international boundary, the order was clear 'Don't come back without the pictures' (of Soviet installations), Dick Alexander writes. In doing so the command in effect prodded the crews of the spy planes into violating the Soviet Union's air space. The author writes that his reconnaisance plane was to obtain aerial and radar-scope photos of the entire Siberian coast from Wrangel Island north of the 70th parallel to the Kuril Islands south of Kamchatka.

The facts revealed by Dick Alexander are regarded here as fresh proof that it was far from an accident when the South Korean plane violated the Soviet Union's air space after veering off course by more than 500 kilometers. Dick Alexander acknowledged that the South Korean airliner violated the Soviet border over precisely the same area where he had had to do it himself in the past.

There is little wonder, therefore, that ordinary Americans are bringing under fire President Reagan's false story concerning the South Korean airliner incident. The White House incumbent is trying to shift the responsibility for what has happened on the Soviet Union and to evade an answer to the question why the United States, which knew that the plane had veered off course and violated the Soviet Union's air space, failed to do anything to prevent the tragedy. Why a plane in good repair controlled by a qualified pilot made it so deep into the Soviet Union's air space? - Kun Kin Juan (name transcribed from Russian), a reader from Oakland, writes to the newspaper TRIBUNE. Why did the USA which was monitoring the flight fail to notify the Russians? He writes that his opinion of Soviet peoples has not been affected by the demagoguery of President Reagan who is guilty of generating a climate of mutual mistrust in relations between the peaceful Soviet and American people.

The author believes that the Russians have every reason to fear the sabre-rattling Reagan.

If passenger planes are used for carrying out covert military operations, as in the case of the South Korean airliner, then the responsibility for the incident rests with the U.S. Government, P. Stamm and K. Tuttle (names transcribed from Russian) of San Francisco write in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. Making ever new accusations against the Soviet Union and denying the U.S. responsibility for the incident, President Reagan and State Secretary Shultz are engaged in a dangerous incitement to war. We demand that the U.S. Congress undertake an immediate investigation into the use of passenger planes for military purposes by the United States.

New York September 20 TASS -- The American magazine NATION describes as totally false the Reagan administration's story concerning the South Korean airliner incident. The magazine stresses that there is little wonder that is so. The NATION says that U.S. leaders are renowned masters at brain-washing. They lied to the Americans about Vietnam, about the Bay of Pigs invasion, lied about Cambodia, about Angola and Nicaragua, lied about the reconnaisance flights of U-2 and RC-135 planes, lied about the Watergate affair.

The magazine draws the attention of its readers to President Reagan's efforts to use the incident for pushing his nuclear arms buildup program through the Congress and ensuring that U.S. nuclear missiles are stationed in Western Europe. The magazine notes that this is a policy of reckless brinkmanship. The time demands disarmament. Not sabre-rattling, the NATION says.

PRAVDA CITES LOS ANGELES TIMES ON KAL INCIDENT

WA201918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "An Article of the LOS ANGELES TIMES"]

[Text] San Francisco 11 Sep -- The LOS ANGELES TIMES published an article that cites examples of provocative actions by the United States at various times.

Concerning the present day provocation, the newspaper states: The South Korean aircraft incident is not a tragic accident, but a planned provocation similar to many such amoral actions that mark the history of the United States.

President Reagan, the article states further, began to slander the Soviet Union from his very first days as head of the government. The aim of these insinuations has been to justify to the public of the United States and other countries the unprecedented arms race unleashed by Washington.

It is precisely in these circumstances that the South Korean aircraft incident occurred. Reaction to it could have been predicted in advance; it coincides exactly with what was intended by Reagan, who hastened to declare how justified his characterization of the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil" was.

The author of the article draws attention to the fact that when Israel shot down a Libyan airliner over the Sinai Peninsula in 1973, the then U.S. President did not consider it necessary to condemn this action nor did the U.S. President say that the American system was the "focus of evil" when Americans were annihilating innocent women and children in Vietnam.

The newspaper states that it is also appropriate to ask, how would the United States react if a Soviet aircraft were to appear "accidently" and without warning over Los Alamos (a city in the state of New Mexico, where one of the most important U.S. centers for the construction of new types of nuclear weapons is located -- TASS note) and did not respond to the actions of our interceptors?

Now, after all that has happened, the United States hopes that a new opportunity to exert pressure on the Soviet Union has appeared. However, the arms race, the author of the article emphasizes, promises nothing but universal annihilation, and it is imperative to stop this madness.

USSR TO TURN OVER 'OBJECTS, DOCUMENTS' FROM KAL

OW210047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow Sept 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry Tuesday told the Japanese Embassy it will turn over "objects and documents" to Japan from the downed South Korean plane, embassy officials said.

They said the deliveries will be made in the southern Sakhalin port of Nevelsk next Monday.

It is unknown whether those returned to Japan include the remains of any of the 269 people aboard the plane which was shot down by the Soviet Union early this month. There were 28 Japanese passengers.

JAPAN'S ABE EVADES KOREAN PLANE ISSUE QUESTIONS

LD202325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a KYODO TSUSHIN report from Tokyo, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe, answering a question from a representative of the opposition, resorted to the unsubstantiated allegation that the South Korean airliner which, on 1 September, penetrated USSR airspace, could not have been on an espionage mission.

Boris Andrianov comments: It is not the first time that the head of the Japanese foreign affairs department has come forward with such self-styled refutations. They rather resemble banal evasions of the kind: I am not me and the horse is not mine. However, behind these sort of endeavors on the part of the representative of official Tokyo hides the desire of the Japanese authorities to cover up their direct involvement in the large-scale military and political provocation, performed 20 days ago by U.S. special services in the Soviet Far East.

It has been established for certain that the Japanese traffic control service took it upon itself to deal with the Korean Boeing 747 as soon as it entered the airspace it controls. And, as the Swiss weekly HEBDO testifies, no confusion and no mistakes are possible: The air traffic controllers follow the route of airliners on their radar screens and determine their flying position with great precision. Moreover, according to an American traffic control service report, it heard the conversations between the Japanese air traffic controllers and the South Korean pilot, who, among other things, asked them for permission to change altitude. Why then was there no warning from Tokyo to the Boeing 747 crew to the effect that the course reported by them was completely different, incorrect.

This is the question which the Japanese minister of foreign affairs should have answered today when speaking in the Diet lower chamber Budget Committee debate. However, Mr Abe, to put it simply, started beating about the bush. Such a way of acting is very eloquent in itself.

To all this one must add that, during the debate, which ended today, representatives of the Japanese military department refused to give detailed explanations regarding the South Korean aircraft incident. Why do Japan's generals not wish to clarify the story? Because, as they state in Tokyo, it is necessary to preserve secrets. But, what secrets can there be if, as the Japanese authorities affirm, the question concerns an ordinary civil aircraft flight? As one can see, official Tokyo can in no way make ends meet when it goes on speaking of a peaceful South Korean plane, while Japan's National Defense Agency covers up the details of the flight of the Boeing 747 sent into Soviet airspace, with references to military secrets.

The more they twist and turn in Tokyo, the more they betray themselves as accomplices and co-participants in the vile provocation organized by Washington.

INDIAN CP ON 'ESPIONAGE MISSION' OF KAL PLANE

LD202326 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 20 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan is directly responsible for a deliberate provocation involving a South Korean commercial airliner, says a resolution approved at a meeting of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

All the facts and evidence by unbiased experts, the document says, demonstrate that the South Korean plane could not violate the Soviet Union's air space by mistake. It was a pre-planned espionage mission for collecting intelligence in an area where major Soviet defense systems in the Far East are situated.

The document describes the crocodile tears shed by the murderers of Vietnamese people over the fate of the passengers aboard the South Korean airliner and the talk about an alleged violation of human rights by the Soviet Union as an ultimate in criminal hypocrisy. The passangers of that plane were sent to death by the Washington administration which master-minded and staged this provocative act with a view to poisoning the international atmosphere and promoting Reagan's mad plan for a world thermonuclear war.

The provocation involving the South Korean commercial airliner, the resolution says, is an extension of the U.S. obstructionist position on all disarmament talks, its active preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe with a view to attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The South Korean airliner incident was specially planned in order to try and discredit the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which have rallied world-wide support, to sow mistrust to the Soviet foreign policy, to intensify attacks on detente and erode the mounting peace movement in the USA and Western Europe. Back home President Reagan is using the Washington-provoked incident to push through the MX program through Congress, increase the military budget and to give a boost to the campaign for his re-election next year.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India denounced the imperialist policy of the USA. It expressed support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which make up the basis for a successful completion of the Geneva negotiations and called for cancelling the NATO decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

SWEDISH BOYCOTT OF AEROFLOT RULED ILLEGAL

LD202040 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm September 20 TASS - The Swedish court decreed that the boycotting of Aeroflot planes in unlawful. Under this decree air traffic controllers united in the Central Association of Unions of Swedish Employees are obliged to service planes of the Soviet airline.

Swedish reaction, however, has no wish to abandon the provocative undertaking it staged at Washington's bid. Services of the ground maintenance of planes are involved in the boycott and the court decision does not apply to them.

'DANGEROUS' REAGAN 'AUTHORIZED' KAL FLIGHT

PM210909 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Reagan Settles His Debt"]

[Text] When this writer had occasion, over 3 years ago, to attend the Republican Party convention in Detroit as an observer, he, like almost everyone else there, experienced a particular sense of shock. The Republican Party program and the speech of the future U.S. President, R. Reagan, were couched in such terms that at first we did not believe what we had heard, and then wondered in extreme astonishment: Are such things possible on the threshold of the 21st century? Reagan and those manipulating him declared that America's paramount task would be to build up its military strength, that it would stop at nothing to establish its dominant role, and that all would have to succumb to its diktat.

"Do not take this all literally; this is rather like propaganda designed for those who have financed the Republican nominee. When he comes to power, he himself, of course, will scorn these slogans," those close to R. Reagan -- who were responsible for making him seem a little more respectable in the eyes of public opinion -- whispered to us.

It is now clear that the present White House boss did not scorn the insane Detroit slogans, and that it was the suggestions of his minions which turned out to be the then suspect propaganda. After less than 3 years in office the R. Reagan administration has managed to do things that previously perhaps only a sick mind could have imagined.

Not in its scale but in its essence, the story of the South Korean aircraft is the apotheosis of a purely imperial U.S. course based on the infringement of states' sovereignty and the norms of international law and at the same time on cynicism and treachery. Much has already been said about it. It was a complete failure on the military level and, after entering its second phase, was also a considerable failure on the propaganda diversion level. The questions asked by the world public in connection with this act of aggression are unresolved and have been left unanswered; just like another U.S. Administration in the past which could not give a straight answer to the question of who bore direct responsibility for the U.S. mercenaries' invasion of Cuban territory at Playa Giron.

I shall not compare the Washington's authorities' present disgrace with that. What is remarkable above all is that the U.S. capital and the White House are now covering up the traces of the act of provocation. Meanwhile, more and more fresh evidence is coming to light -- even though there is already more than enough documentary proof that both the intelligence action itself which turned into a crime and the large-scale anti-Soviet campaign which soon followed it were planned most carefully by the White House.

When the Playa Giron failure took place, J. Kennedy, the then U.S. President, uttered not without some bitterness the Napoleonic maxim: "Victory has a hundred fathers and defeat is an orphan." Various Washington departments blamed one another for what had happened then. Now everyone knows where the fathers of failure are to be found. The intelligence services had a hand in it, of course; such matters are their immediate business. But when it is a question of political responsibility, you have to look higher.

R. Reagan's incredibly cynical statement that "no one will ever know" -- since the South Korean aircraft's computer contained the information which, as it then became clear, had taken it into the USSR airspace to carry out its espionage mission -- was irrefutable evidence that he not only authorized the special services' operation personally but was also responsible for the death of the aircraft's passengers. The U.S. President is wrong when he asserts that "no one will ever know"...it is now all or, apart from a few details, almost all common knowledge. Those who are doing the killing in Lebanon and El Salvador, Chad and Nicaragua, also entered the destructive program in the aircraft's computer. Murder is their policy and the method of implementing it.

Addressing a dinner in Washington 15 September, R. Reagan stated after all that had happened: "We believe in America's mission. We believe that in a world torn by hatred and crises, it is on America that mankind pins its brightest hope. The eyes of history are turned toward us in the expectation that we will defend peace, achieve new prosperity, and ensure a better future." What can one say on that score? There can surely be only one thing to say -- it is disgusting.

R. Reagan is a dangerous man. He stops at nothing in his eagerness to repay his debt to those who made him President. And that man who occupies the U.S. President's chair heads a dangerous administration whose policy contains the direct threat of the unleashing of a nuclear missile war. With good reason people are now saying everywhere: "Today an aircraft, tomorrow missiles." There is one way left: In order to prevent catastrophe, people, including the American people, must unite and act no less vigorously than the warmongers.

'GIGANTIC' HOUSE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION SCORED

PM201435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Militarists' Orgy"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep -- Following the Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives has voted by 266 to 152 to approve a $188-billion authorization bill for next year for the development and production of weapons and military materiel. In all, this record military budget is set at a gigantic sum in excess of $280 billion. It satisfies virtually all the Reagan administration's requests aimed at accelerating the arms race. Many billions of dollars are being supplied for the implementation of programs like the manufacture and deployment of the MX strategic missiles, the B-1 bombers, and Pershing II missiles, and the production of new types of chemical weapons.

The discussion took place in the atmosphere of militarist uproar and malicious anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by the administration over the incident involving the South Korean aircraft which invaded the Soviet Union's airspace. The House session was constantly being transformed into an open orgy of militarists who "pressured " their congressional opponents displaying a sense of realism by accusing them of being "soft," and who urged a show of U.S. military "muscle" for the Soviet Union. It has become more obvious than ever that, having provoked the dangerous incident that sent the totally unsuspecting passengers on the South Korean aircraft to their deaths, the forces of reaction are seeking to exploit the crime they themselves committed for the speediest implementation of aggressive militarist programs and for increasing international tension in order to check the widening mass movement against nuclear war.

OFFICIALS SEEN IMPLICATED IN 'BRIEFINGGATE'

LD202115 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 20 TASS -- The scandal around the theft by "Reagan's men" in 1980 of official documents of the Carter administration before the important television debates between the present and former presidents is heightening in the United States despite all the efforts of the White House to hush it up. Congressman Donald Albosta said at a press conference here that a subcommittee of the House of Representatives he heads which is investigating the scandal has reliable information showing that Reagan's supporters took "concerted efforts" to steal three years ago the documents from the White House. Moreover, he said, there are grounds to believe that not only the election materials of the Democrats were being stolen but also top secret documents of the National Security Council which under American laws constitutes a heinous crime. Albosta said that "many people" had been involved in the operation to steal White House documents.

The names of these people are well-known and were mentioned in the press many times. Such high-placed leaders of the present administration as Vice President George Bush, CIA Director William Casey, White House Staff Chief James Baker, Director of the Management and Budget Office David Stockman and others were implicated directly in the theft of the documents.

Many observers in the United States now compare the present scandal and the notorious "Watergate" affair, the raid of White House agents on the headquarters of the Democratic Party in 1972 to install eavesdropping devices there. But the present "Reagangate," as this scandal is described in the press, surpasses the Watergate scandal for scopes and importance. While the "Watergate" was an example of political espionage, what is involved now is the espionage against the "holy of the holies" of U.S. statehood, President of the United States himself. And this unlawful espionage was sanctioned by none other than Reagan who following the Watergate scandal was declaring noisier than all others for the adoption of strict laws aimed at the prevention of such crimes in future.

U.S. 'PATHOLOGICAL ANTI-SOVIETISM' BLASTED

LD201633 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

The world's progressive forces today observe the International Peace Day as a symbol of unshakeable determination to prevent world conflagration. This year the day is being observed in an atmosphere of the unprecedented escalation by U.S. leaders of tension in various parts of the globe. American Armed Forces are involved in combat operations in Lebanon, a U.S. armada is threatening Nicaragua.

Wherever the Reagan administration fails to achieve its hegemonistic aims by way of pressure, blackmail, insinuations and diktat, it resorts to the force of arms, to overt aggression. Describing the American Government's bellicose foreign policy course, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote that this course is based on the "Reagan doctrine" which justifies the U.S. right to infringe on the sovereignty of other nations.

Suffice it to look at the map of the world to see that Washington leaders brandish arms worldwide, U.S. naval fleets sail in the seas, keeping in their gunsights coasts of other nations and landing troops from the Rapid Deployment Force. Large-scale military exercises are held to show force.

According to American press reports, more than 2,500 American officers and men complete with military hardware have been presently stationed on Honduran territory under the cover of the joint Honduran-American exercises code-named Big Pine 2. This is only part of U.S. contingents involved in Central America where Washington is seeking to establish its domination. The Washington administration is kindling the conflict in Chad, encouraging South African racists to military provocations against independent African countries and hindering the granting of independence to Namibia. In Europe, U.S. leaders are aggravating the situation in a bid to deploy, come what may, new medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of several Western European countries. Washington politicians and their NATO partners constantly allege at that that the Soviet Union will make concessions at the Geneva talks as soon as the stationing of American missiles is started in Western Europe. This is a dangerous illusion, for the USSR will not weaken, nor give up its positions under any pressure. Those who provoke confrontation should think about its consequences for themselves too.

The anti-Sovietism of the Reagan administration has surpassed the framework of ideological differences and is being rapidly integrated into the U.S. military-political doctrine which does not rule out the possibility of an all-out nuclear conflict. The convergence in American politics of pathological anti-Sovietism and global imperial ambitions of the Washington leaders, and their continuous political intrigues in various regions, are the true source of destabilisation and tension in today's world. The Soviet Union went to the talks with the United States on nuclear armaments in Europe with a sincere desire to gain positive results, striving to reduce drastically the level of nuclear confrontation with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Washington's aspirations are directed only at gaining superiority over the USSR. The United States will never gain such superiority.

SENATORS, WARNKE CITED ON NUCLEAR FREEZE MOTION

LD210826 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- A campaign for the speediest freeze of the existing nuclear arsenals as the first step toward their subsequent reduction is mounting in the United States. American Senator Edward Kennedy, addressing a Capitol press conference, stressed that a nuclear freeze is the way which makes it possible to halt the race of nuclear armaments both quantitatively and qualitatively. Describing as totally unacceptable the Reagan administration's proposals in this area, the senator said that they do not limit the arms race, but only direct it along new and ever more dangerous channels. The same idea dominated in the statement made by Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who pointed to the absurdity of Washington's attempts to press the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament. American Senator Mark Hatfield stressed that an ever greater part of U.S. resources is wasted on means of destroying, rather than improving life. According to him, the Reagan administration should heed the demands of its own people, the overwhelming majority of which favour the earliest conclusion of nuclear arms limitation accords with the Soviet Union.

U.S. 'IMPERIALISTS' SEEN EXPLOITING PRC MARKET

LD151947 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Eighty-four years ago, the United States proclaimed the so-called open door doctrine in China in a note of the then secretary of state Hay to other countries. Our observer supplies the details.

The doctrine was designed to guarantee unhindered access of all foreign powers to China and the exploitation of the Chinese people. At the end of the last century the territory of China was actually divided into spheres of influence between various states. The United States was late for this division of China and wanted to get the same rights to exploit China's natural and manpower resources as other powers had. The opinion of the Chinese people did not interest American neocolonialists. Chinese patriots have always considered the open door doctrine an imperialist instrument of enslaving their country. Their viewpoint was expressed by the outstanding Chinese revolutionary democrat, Dr Sun Yat-sen who said that all foreign capitalists were robbing China and still Americans wanted to keep the doors open. The implementation of the doctrine was considered a sign of China's semicolonial dependence on foreign powers.

Under the reactionary Kuomintang regime American imperialists managed to lord on Chinese territory almost uncontrolled. American and other monopolies controlled the Chinese market, nipped the national industry in the bud and robbed the country's natural resources. Extremely hard working conditions at American enterprises in China guaranteed Uncle Sam's fabulous profits.

For decades the Chinese people courageously fought against the domination of foreign exploiter and when the popular revolution won in China in 1949, they drove the foreigners away from Chinese soil. But American imperialists have never given up hope to recapture their position in that country. Lately they have been speaking of their readiness to assist the modernization of China and on this pretext they are trying to guarantee foreign cooperation, access to Chinese territory and various privileges there. The people of China are naturally interested in the rational use of foreign technology, experience and qualified experts. But the question is: aren't Washington and its allies demanding too great a price for this? The United States wants the advantageous terms of investments of special economic zones created in several coastal regions of China to be spread to the rest of the nation.

What are the advantages enjoyed by foreign investors? Foreign investors can freely take away profits from the country, they don't pay industrial or trade taxes or duties on the imports of equipment or raw materials. The rates of renting land and industrial facilities are only a small part of the rent in Hong Kong, for example. Investors can arbitrarily set pay rates and dismiss workers. The British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH says that it is cheaper by at least one third to run an export industrial facility in such a zone in China than somewhere in Southeast Asia. Some foreign companies have concluded deals on developing oil deposits in China under which they get almost half of the extracted fuel. This damages Chinese interests. The terms at which the United States and other powers are ready to grant credit to China are very tough. The credits have to be paid back in only 7 years on the average and the annual interest rate is 10 percent. When China cooperated with the Soviet Union, Soviet credits were given for 10 to 15 years at an interest rate of 1 to 2 percent.

Chinese-American trade is also unequal. China regularly has a great deficit. Besides tough economic conditions of cooperation, the United States is trying to impose political conditions on the Chinese Side. It is demanding [word indistinct] with Washington's actual patronage over Taiwan, an integral part of Chinese territory, and obedient support for the adventurous American policy of fanning tension in the world. Thus the present policy of the United States in China is incompatible with the interests of the Chinese people as in the days of the open-door diplomacy.

That was a commentary on the 84th anniversary of the American open-door diplomacy in China.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'CONNIVANCE'

PM151412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Commentary"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep -- "The unbridled actions of Israel in the Palestine question are inextricably linked to the U.S. connivance with and patronage of Israel," RENMIN RIBAO writes in its commentary.

The United States is not only supporting Israel in the military field by constantly supplying it with modern weapons, but is also shielding it on the diplomatic plane. The United States has repeatedly vetoed resolutions in UN Security Council sessions condemning Israel's aggressive policy. It is quite clear, the commentary points out, that it is the United States which bears the entire responsibility for the Palestinian problem's remaining unresolved and for the worsening Near East situation. Noting the significance of the international conference on the Palestine question which has finished in Geneva, RENMIN RIBAO emphasizes that "the American refusal to participate in the work of the conference has shown with utter clarity that the United States is adopting a negative stance with regard to the efforts being made in pursuit of a settlement of the Near East problem." The newspaper writes that a "just and total solution of the Palestinian question" is the key to establishing a stable and lasting peace in the Near East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITSA VISIT TO BEIJING

Meeting With Wu Xueqian

OW161209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs Kapitsa held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing yesterday. According to XINHUA reports, they discussed issues of mutual concern and the obstacles to normalization of relations between the two countries.

16 Sep Departure

OW161225 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kapitsa in Beijing on 15 September. Kapitsa arrived in the Chinese capital at the PRC Foreign Ministry's invitation.

Earlier, Kapitsa held talks with Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen. They discussed a number of international issues and the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. Among those present was Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov. Kapitsa left Beijing on 16 September.

CHINESE WRESTLING TEAM ARRIVES IN USSR

OW192303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A Chinese wrestling team has arrived in the USSR to participate in the World Wrestling Championship tournament scheduled to open in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR, on 20 September. The Chinese wrestlers will take part in the first two of three categories of tournament: freestyle, Greco-Roman style and self-defense.

## USSR CANCELS GROMYKO MEETING WITH JAPAN'S ABE

OW191121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 19 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Monday formally informed Japan of the cancellation of a scheduled meeting between Soviet First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Describing the cancellation as regrettable, the officials said the Japanese Government will seek a dialogue with the Soviet Union separate from the measures against the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil airliner on September 1.

Counsellor Ishenbai Abdurazakov of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo notified Minoru Tanba, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Union Division, of the cancellation, quoting a TASS report Saturday.

TASS said that the Soviet foreign minister was unable to go to New York because New York and New Jersey authorities refused to allow Aeroflot planes to fly into commercial airports.

Abdurazakov conveyed a message from Gromyko to Abe that the Soviet foreign minister wished to hold a meeting with Abe at another opportunity in the future, the officials said.

But the message did not make any firm proposal on date and place of the next meeting, they added.

Tanba was quoted as telling Abdurazakov that the cancellation was regrettable as Abe wished to explain to Gromyko the position of the Japanese Government on some important international problems.

Abe had intended to bring up the KAL incident and to renew the Japanese claim to four Soviet-held northern islands at his meeting with Gromyko.

Foreign Ministry sources said the cancellation would not affect overall Japan-Soviet relations because they expected little chance of developing ties through the meeting.

During the meeting between Tanba and Abdurazakov, the Japanese official protested against the Soviet failure to implement its pledge to deliver debris of the KAL plane recovered by the Soviets, the officials said.

## IRAN TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'REPRISALS'

LD201910 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin September 20 TASS -- A statement of the foreign-based Committee of the Tudeh Party (People's Party of Iran) has been issued here. The statement resolutely condemns the reprisals against members and supporters of the party conducted by the authorities in Iran.

The statement stresses that thousands of activists of the party were illegally arrested in Iran in the seven months that have passed since the beginning of brutal reprisals against the Tudeh Party. They have no contacts with outside world and are even not allowed to meet with their relatives. A veritable psychological war with the use of threats, intimidation, unfounded accusations has now been unleashed against the Tudeh Party and other progressive organizations that come out for further development of the Iranian revolution. Arrested persons are subjected to torture and various methods of psychological pressure. These reprisals have been instigated by pro-imperialist reactionary elements which regard the Tudeh Party that has been waging for over 40 years the struggle for the ensurance of national independence, freedom and social justice as the main obstacle to the implementation of their counter-revolutionary conspiracies.

The statement says that U.S. imperialism has been striving to realise the so-called "Brzezinski plan" aimed at the liquidation of the achievements of the Iranian revolution. The most important composite part of the plan is the offensive on the Tudeh Party which has devoted all its efforts to the cause of defence of the revolution in Iran, has been striving to achieve the goals meeting the interests of the people and country.

The statement exposes the falsity of the accusations against the Tudeh Party, specifically allegations about its "dependence" on the USSR, assesses the true nature of "admissions" made in prisons by some of the arrested members of the Tudeh Party as a result of the pressure which has been brought on them.

Iran's Tudeh Party, the document says, resolutely declares that the onslaught on the party and the staging of the show with "admissions" are features of the conspiracy against the Iranian revolution which has been plotted by agents of imperialism, class and the political enemies of the party of the working class of Iran. Imperialism is conducting the policy aimed at regaining its domination over Iran and on an international scale, at spreading wider the "crusade" against communism and the Soviet Union.

In conclusion the statement says that Iran's Tudeh Party, despite its losses, will continue the struggle to achieve its lofty goals.

## MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

PM201108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Editon p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received A. Jain, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on 15 September. Possible ways of developing scientific and technical cooperation with Indian firms and organizations were examined during a talk.

GROMYKO, PRK'S HUN SEN TALKS 'CORDIAL, FRIENDLY'

LD201742 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met in the Kremlin today with Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is staying in Moscow on a working visit.

During the conversation which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko and Hun Sen exchanged views on certain issues of bilateral Soviet-Kampuchean relations and on a series of major international problems of mutual interest.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Hun Sen. Speaking at the luncheon, Andrey Gromyko said, in part:

"Our meetings and talks promote a deeper mutual understanding on both issues of bilateral relations between our countries and on international problems of mutual interest.

"The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are linked with bonds of friendship and close cooperation. This meeting reaffirmed the unanimity of views of our parties and countries in evaluating the present situation in the world arena, and in approaching the solution of urgent international problems.

"The chief source of dangerous tensions in the world is the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces in the USA and certain other countries of the West", Andrey Gromyko went on to say. "This is a policy of whipping up the arms race, attaining military superiority from the position of which they would like to thrust their will on the rest of the world.

"Washington will not be able to camouflage its militarist course which is at variance with the interests of peoples, no matter how it tries. No distortion of facts, no rhetoric which could not be further from the facts, will be of any help here.

We only have to regret that in some countries there turn up politicians who are keen to keep pace with Washington's propaganda kitchen which is cooking up one after another falsehoods about the incident involving a South Korean spy plane.

What can be said about such politicians and such governments? They are entering a page, which is worthy of being strongly denounced, in the history of their foreign policies."

The Soviet Union is against ideological differences being introduced in the sphere of inter-state relations, Andrey Gromyko emphasised further. This inevitably results in a deadlock in international affairs. But it is precisely this practice that is resorted to by those, who are standing at the helm of U.S. foreign policy. It is in the general interests of peace that such a policy should not be allowed a place in international affairs. This is a policy of creating deadlocks, dangerous confrontation, of aggravating the situation.

The Soviet Union the countries of the socialist community are doing everything in their power to facilitate the reversal of the threatening trends in the development of world events. They give priority in their international activities to averting nuclear catastrophe, the most burning of the problems confronting mankind.

It is by this that the Soviet Union is guided in its talks with the United States in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Both problems are of tremendous, global significance.

Steps to curb the nuclear arms race, on which the Soviet Union insists, should be effectively backed up by the vigorous and unqualified condemnation of nuclear war as the most heinous of all crimes against humanity.

The striving of the imperialist circles to dominate the world is manifested also in their brazen interference in internal affairs of other peoples, in the flouting of the sovereignty of states, in stirring up the seats of tension.

In the Middle East Israel is being encouraged to the continuation of its aggressive policy. Anti-Arab deals, plans ignoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are being imposed. Washington openly took the road of using military force in Lebanon.

In Central America Washington tries to arrest the liberation movement of peoples, to hamper the consolidation of national independence of countries of the region. Efforts are exerted to save the puppet junta in Salvador. Pressure is stepped up on Nicaragua by organizing an aggression against it. The threats against socialist Cuba are being made unabated.

The policy of external forces is the reason behind the aggravation of the situation in South East Asia.

The interests of improving the political climate in South East Asia are served by the course conducted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea jointly with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to turn the area into a peace zone, to establish a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states. And we express our support for this course.

In the reply speech Hun Sen pointed out that the situation of Kampuchea is being stabilised and improved in all spheres with every day, even though considerable difficulties still exist, the difficulties caused above all by the consequence of the rule of the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, second, by the provocations of U.S. imperialism, other reactionary forces, which try by every means to interfere with national rebirth and revival of Kampuchea. [sentence as received]

"But, despite all their underhand scheming", Hun Sen said, "the revolution in Kampuchea is developing, getting stronger and advancing with each passing day. We are gratified to note that all of our achievements in national rehabilitation cannot be regarded in separation from the Soviet Union's valuable and efficient aid in all the fields -- aid which began to arrive from the very moment of liberation".

"At the present time the situation in the world is very tense. This is a result of the aggressive political line of the Reagan administration and other militarist forces," the Kampuchean minister went on to say. "Everywhere, including in South-East Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central America, the hand of the USA and its imperialist allies is showing itself. They are callously interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, and are not ashamed of resorting to threat and use of force."

"But, by far the greatest threat to peace both in Europe and the world over is the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe planned for the near future."

"However, the movement for peace and against the deployment of new U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles is mounting all over the world, including in Western Europe. The public opinion of the whole world knows full well that Reagan's proposals in the Geneva negotiations, specifically the notorious 'zero option' and the interim proposal, are nothing else than subterfuges aimed at ensuring U.S. military superiority in the world, and thrusting its diktat on all those who are unwilling to act on Washington's instructions.

"The Soviet Union and the socialist countries respond to the relentless arms race and militarist policy pursued by the NATO countries with a consistent policy of peace, sincere proposals aimed at saving mankind from destruction.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea", Hun Sen said in conclusion, "whole-heartedly supports the peaceful policy of the CPSU and promotes this policy, as it accords with the cherished aspirations of the Kampuchean people, and all the peoples."

U.S. TRYING TO 'DESTABILIZE' MARCOS LEADERSHIP

LD200839 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST observer Anderson, who for a long time has been pushing his pen to all sorts of sensational news, has disconcerted his readers with another such sensation. Citing some kind of top-secret information known only to himself, he reports on a plot being prepared against Reagan himself -- and not just anywhere, but in the distant Philippines. Anderson insists that Reagan's planned visit to Manila should be canceled, because he could be killed there.

This is yet anohter example of the propaganda campaign that Washington has unleashed and is conducting against the Philippines and against Marcos, the country's president, which is growing daily. The signal for the campaign was given on 21 August, when former Senator Aquino, leader of the Philippines opposition, came to be murdered at Manila airport in very mysterious circumstances. It was as if someone was waiting for this murder in order to help a whole avalanche of rumors and conjectures on the Philippines and the country's government. Here the U.S. press is tyring in every way to hound some political groupings in the Philippines, then others, to destabilize the internal political situation in the country, and, if they can, to get Marcos out of power.

For the time being, the circumstances of Aquino's murder are still unknown. Marcos established a special commission to investigate the affair. However, as Marcos himself has stated, certain forces both within the Philippines and far away from its borders are hindering the work of the commission in every way. Is this not because the CIA had a hand in Aquino's murder? The Philippines newspaper Filipino TIMES writes about this plainly, referring to evidence of Western journalists. And U.S. journalists Arnold and Dorsey also consider that the CIA unhesitatingly sacrificed Aquino in order to cause political chaos in the Philippines and get rid of Marcos.

It is well known that until recently there have been close relations between Washington and Manila. The biggest U.S. military bases abroad are, as it happens, in the Philippines... However, for a certain time past, relations between the two countries have deteriorated noticeably. Obvious dissatisfaction is expressed in Washington at Marcos' position in the military and trade spheres. They would like to have another, more complaisant figure in Manila. Perhaps it was just this desire which served as the reason for the shots at Manila airport.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

LD202111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is in Budapest on a visit. An exchange of views on topical issues of the international situation and questions pertaining to Hungarian-American relations took place during the meeting.

SIZOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

PM201551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Delegation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep -- A delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, headed by its chairman, G.F. Sizov, which is visiting Poland in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR, has had a meeting with the Warsaw PZPR Committee aktiv. Participating in the meeting was M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee.

The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the party organizations and auditing commissions of a number of voivodships, had meetings with the party-economic aktiv of the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine and the (Velyuks) textile combine, and visited Polish servicemen and places connected with V.I. Lenin's stay and activity in Poland.

G.F. Sizov was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Participating in the meeting were K. Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, and C. Denga, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Section.

CPSU PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD192200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of CPSU workers headed by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, returned today to Moscow. It was in the Polish People's Republic in accordance with a plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party.

SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION DEAL REPORTED

PM201529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthen"]

[Text] The 23d Session of the Soviet-Polish Standing Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow.

Questions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries' ministries and departments, particularly in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, were examined.

Measures to hold consultations on coordinating the USSR's and Poland's plans for developing science and technology in 1986-1990 were agreed upon, and agreement was also reached on coordinating, with the participation of the collaborating ministries and departments of both countries, the priority joint developments for the creation of progressive machines, equipment, materials, and manufacturing processes which are to be introduced into the USSR's and Poland's national economies in 1986-1990.

A comprehensive program of USSR-Polish scientific cooperation in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex through 1990 was signed at the session.

## POLISH MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION TALKS

LD162028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] The latest session of the permanent Soviet-Polish subcommission on scientific and technical cooperation ended in Moscow today. Benon Miskiewicz, head of the Polish delegation [identified by caption as Polish minister of science, higher education and technology], said in an interview to the Vremya program correspondent:

[Begin Miskiewicz recording] Important problems were discussed at the session, problems which the CPSU and the PZPR consider very important. There was discussion of how to introduce the results of joint scientific research of our two countries as rapidly as possible into production and to ensure that they yield the appropriate results. During the negotiations, specific issues were discussed relating to the development of progressive machinery and equipment, materials, and technological processes.

We are grateful to our Soviet comrades for ensuring that the work was conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and friendship. This is especially important with regard to our aspiration to overcome as soon as possible the difficult economic situation which has come about in Poland. I am sure that the decisions adopted at the session will be a further step in the process of deepening and developing socialist integration in the sphere of science and technology between our two countries. [end recording]

## MOSCOW HOSTS USSR-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR

PM201155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Polish Seminar"]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Polish trade union seminar on the topic "The Place and Role of Trade Unions in a Socialist Society" was held 11-17 September in Moscow. Leaders of sector trade unions and enterprise trade union organizations and workers from trade union training establishments in the Soviet Union and Poland took part in the seminar.

There was a broad exchange of opinions on topical questions of trade union activities in socialist conditions. Great attention was paid to questions of relations between trade unions and party, state, and economic bodies. It was noted unanimously that in the conditions of socialism trade unions must take an active part in boosting social production and increasing its efficiency to the utmost, and on this basis consistently defend working people's interests.

The seminar's participants visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, training establishments, and cultural institutions, where they acquainted themselves in detail with the main avenues, forms, and methods of Soviet trade union organizations' activity and had meetings and conversations with workers, trade union activists, and leaders of the trade union central committees.

The Soviet and Polish trade union workers visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU secretary, took part in the seminar's work.

Seminar Opening Reported

LD171911 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Here in Moscow there has been a Soviet-Polish trade union seminar on the role and status of the unions in a socialist society. The participants had an exchange of views on topical problems of trade union activities under socialism. They noted the important mission of the unions in participating in efforts to advance social production and make it more efficient.

USSR'S DEMICHEV RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD201136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received today Zygulski, minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic. In the course of a conversation, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the issues of further development of Soviet-Polish cultural ties were discussed.

BULGARIA'S ASENOV WRITES ABOUT NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM200912 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel General Mircho Asenov, Bulgarian deputy national defense minister, under the rubric "9 September Is Bulgaria's National Holiday -- Freedom Day": "Toward New Victories"]

[Excerpts] Almost four decades have passed since the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria. During this time, thanks to the USSR's disinterested aid and the country's planned development within the framework of CEMA, the once poor and backward Bulgaria has turned into a prosperous socialist state with a powerful industry in relation to its size and with modern agriculture, a rich culture, and constantly improving living standards for its working people.

These deep transformations in all areas of life have come about thanks to the Bulgarian people's tenacious creative labor and thanks to the Communist Party's wise policy and to fraternal friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and -- most important -- with the Soviet Union. We value highly and devoutly maintain this friendship and are endlessly grateful to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Government.

The Bulgarian People's Army, a true ally of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, mounted guard over the country's socialist gains from the first day of freedom. Shoulder-to-shoulder with the victorious Soviet Army, it took part in the last battles against Hitlerite fascism.

The Bulgarian People's Army grew firm and strong alongside the development of our socialist motherland. The might and combat readiness of all branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops radically altered and increased many times over. Above all, this was expressed in the increase in the strike power and firepower of Ground Forces units and formations. The once hardly mobile infantry turned into modern motorized infantry troops, wielding modern arms excellently. The engineering and communications troops and air defense and Air Force units are fully equipped with new, complex hardware. The naval forces reliably watch over our country's maritime borders.

The high level of operational, tactical, combat, and political training, as well as being equipped with modern armaments, enables the Bulgarian Armed Forces to carry out the tasks set for them at any time and in any conditions of the combat situation. They have repeatedly proved this in joint exercises with the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states. The Bulgarian People's Army's warriors and commanders are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty in defending their socialist fatherland and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

For almost four decades the European peoples have lived in peace. This is first and foremost the result of the socialist countries' consistent and coordinated efforts, the result of their economic stability, and, principally, of the power of the Soviet Union and the might of its Armed Forces. We can only be proud that, at a time when imperialism is attempting to take the world back to the "cold war" years and is making every effort to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and kindle nuclear conflict, our party and state have made the Soviet Peace Program the basis of their foreign policy and are making their own contribution to its implementation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is resolutely opposed to the arms race and military rivalry. It calls for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, for their reduction, and for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons in general. In this connection Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed the declaration of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Bulgaria supports all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, including the recent proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our state makes its own contribution to the relaxation of the international situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The preconditions for even greater successes in the economy, science, and culture are laid out in the peaceful program for developing Bulgaria in the next decade and until the end of the century that was outlined by the BCP. The Bulgarian people are confidently moving toward new victories under the wise leadership of the party of Bulgarian communists.

## BULGARIA'S ALEKSANDROV GREETED BY GRISHIN

LD191116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation from Sofia led by Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia party gorkom, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the celebration of Sofia days in Moscow. At the airport the guests were met by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU; by Promyslov, chairman of the Mossovet Executive Committee; and by other officials.

GRISHIN RECEIVES DELEGATION FOR 'SOFIA DAYS'

LD201556 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Sofia days continue in Moscow. Today the exhibition "Sofia -- Capital of Socialist Bulgaria" opened at the USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition. The numerous exhibits tell of the history and modern life of the ancient city, and of its contribution to the country's development. Present at the opening of the exhibition were Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and the delegation from Sofia, headed by Comrade Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Sofia city committee of the BCP.

Also today, Comrade Grishin had talks with the delegation from Sofia headed by Comrade Aleksandrov. The sides exchanged information on the activities of party organizations of the two capitals, and discussed issues of further cooperation between the communists and working people of Moscow and Sofia.

ROMANIAN PARTY, STATE GREETINGS TO USSR

PM201356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Government, and the Romanian people, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers warm thanks for the congratulations and wishes sent on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania. The RCP and the Romanian Government and all Romanian people assess highly the traditional relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and express the firm conviction that their further all-round expansion and intensification in the spirit of the decisions and accords reached at summit level meet the interests of both our peoples and the common cause of socialism. The constant consolidation of collaboration between our countries in the international arena serves the cause of the consistent struggle of all peoples for peace, detente, and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the consolidation of all countries' independence and sovereignty.

We take this opportunity to convey to the communists and all working people of the Soviet Union wishes for great new successes on the path of communist building and in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government

SFRY FACES INFLATION AFTER 'UNFREEZING' PRICES

PM191048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent V. Ardatovskiy: "What's To Be Done With the Inflation Genie?"]

[Text] Belgrade-Moscow -- "A dangerous eruption in prices," "prices are making us tighten our belts," "attack on stabilization", "prices are threatening stabilization" -- these are characteristic headlines in the Yugoslav press in recent weeks.

What has given rise to such anxiety? Until the end of July retail prices for the majority of goods in the SPRY were "frozen," or at any rate increasing them required a complex procedure. It was asserted that this impeded the normal functioning of the Yugoslav economic mechanism with its market guidelines. After the "unfreezing" carried out at the same time as the adoption of a long-term program of economic stablization, only prices for petroleum products, medical supplies, and some chemical commodities remained under the direct control of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. For all the rest only the consent of the local prices bureaus is now required.

Inflation has long been of a permanent nature in Yugoslavia. Inflationary processes did not cease even in the period of the "freeze" which, incidentally has been announced on five occasions in the past 4 years. In the period of the last "freeze" alone -- that is, from July 1982 through 1 August this year -- retail prices in Yugoslavia, according to official figures, rose 31.5 percent while the cost of living rose 32.3 percent. Wages did not keep pace with prices: In the first half of 1983 alone the working people's real personal incomes fell 10 percent.

The August "unfreezing" of prices concealed the danger that they would rise substantially again, because it is here that many enterprises under present conditions see an opportunity for at least partially resolving their problems. The prices bureaus at all levels were to accede to all the demands of the producing enterprises, then 10,000 types of industrial output and foodstuffs would immediately increase in price in the country.

Grave concern was caused in the country by the local authorities' agreement to increase bread prices. In August the price of bread rose 20-24 percent and although after the government's intervention the increase was restricted to 20 percent, it was a grave blow to the family budgets of the less affluent strata. FEC Vice President B. Srebric noted: "It is those on the lowest wages who pay for high inflation."

At a press conference devoted to the adoption of a long-term progdram of economic stabilization, the well-known Yugoslav politicans Sergej Kraigher and Kiro Gligorov met with foreign correspondents. Many questions at the press conference were connected with problems of price increases. Answering your IZVESTIYA correspondent, K. Gligorov said in particular: The stabilization program set the task of ensuring that personal incomes increase in accordance with labor productivity and that an objective criterion operates in distributing profit.

However, in the SFRY's real practice today acute disproportions and urgent problems are arising. The Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia's Central Council which convened in mid-August expressed itself in favor of immediate actions against the excessive increase in prices and in defense of the living standard of the impovished catagories of the population: pensioners on the minimum pension, people looking for work (there are 913,000 of them in the country), and low-paid workers. It is a case of a large group of the population, encompassing a total of approximately 2.5 million people.

Specific steps are being taken to curb the genie of inflation. Thus, many applications from enterprises for an increase in prices for their output have been returned for revision. But for all that the menace of an extensive new increase in prices remains.

It has just been announced that as of 1 October electricity, of which there is an acute shortage in Yugoslavia (regurlar power cuts lasting many hours have become the usual picture here), may increase in price by 25 percent. The government recently decided to increase prices for petroleum products by 34.9 percent. All this will inevitably generate a chain reaction of "economically substantiated" demands from producing enterprises for an increase in retail prices for the broadest range of commodities.

TANJUG has reported that the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium has warned that the price-forming practice now taking shape is opening the gates to uncontrolled market forces with the ensuing grave economic and political consequences. The Yugoslav party and state leadership is emphasizing that the way out of the economic difficulties must be sought not in hiking prices but in raising labor productivity, consolidating socialist awareness, surmounting localistic tendencies and parasitic sentiments, and ensuring the best, most rational management of the entire national economy.

## SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD192140 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Prague from Moscow today. In the talks, attention will be concentrated on cooperation in nuclear power production. With Soviet cooperation, five nuclear power stations are being designed and built in Czechoslovakia. The USSR also helps to build nuclear power stations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland Romania, and Cuba.

SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE PANEL ENDS WORK

PM201547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "USSR-Spain": "Commission Session"]

[Text] Madrid, 16 Sep -- A session of the Soviet-Spanish Permanent Mixed Commission to monitor the implementation of the trade agreement between the two countries has ended its work here.

The session examined the state of and the prospects for Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations. The commission worked under the chairmanship of Luis Velasco, Spanish secretary of state for foreign trade. The Soviet delegation was headed by A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy foreign trade minister.

Today say the signing of a commission protocol which notes with satisfaction the growth in recent years of the volume of reciprocal trade and the expansion of the range of products delivered to each other. The sides declared themselves in favor of the further development of trade links between the two countries.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES ARBEITER ZEITUNG EDITOR

LD201427 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received today in the Kremlin Manfred Scheuch, member of the board of the Socialist Party of Austria, chief editor of the central press body of the Socialist Party of Austria, the newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG at his request.

Nikolay Tikhonov answered questions of the editorial board of the newspaper ARBEITER ZEITING about the stand of the Soviet Union on topical international problems, above all prevention of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, about the achievements and problems of the development of the Soviet economy.

Special attention was paid to questions of Soviet-Austrian relations. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria set a good example of truly equal mutually advantageous cooperation which is characterised by consideration for mutual needs and interests and adherence to the ideals of peace and international security.

PROTOCOL ON TREATY WITH FINLAND APPROVED

LD191658 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has approved and submitted for ratification to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet a protocol between the USSR and the Republic of Finland on the prolongation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on April 6, 1948, signed in Moscow on June 6, 1983.

USTINOV RECEIVES COMMANDER OF FINNISH FORCES

LD192137 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today received General Lauri Sutela, commander of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is visiting the Soviet Union. They had a friendly discussion on matters of interest to both sides.

The meeting was attended by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister; Marshal Vasiliy Petrov, commander in chief of the Land Forces and deputy defense minister; Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force; and Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Naval Forces of the USSR. Also present was Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Aarno Karhilo.

GILASHVILI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FINLAND

LD191332 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki September 19 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Finnish Parliament.

The head of the Soviet delegation will be received by President Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine. Delegation members will familiarise themselves with the activity of the Finnish Parliament, visit the Finland-USSR Society and make a tour of the country.

Inter-parliamentary links between the Soviet Union and Finland are versatile. They have longstanding traditions, and they successfully develop in the interests of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

FINNISH PRESIDENT FETES HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD210651 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki September 21 TASS -- President of Finland Mauno Koivisto has expressed profound concern over the aggravation of the international situation in the recent years.

Speaking here at a dinner, held in honour of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, now on an official visit to Finland, he said that dialogue on a high political level is now necessary as never before.

President Mauno Koivisto emphasised the decisive significance for improvement of the international political climate of the successful completion of the USSR-USA negotiations in Geneva on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Security cannot be enhanced through deploying new, more destructive nuclear missiles, but only through reduction of their quantity, he said.

Speaking in reply, Janos Kadar emphasised the ardent desire of the Hungarian People's Republic, all countries of the socialist community for peace, and pointed out that the constructive peace initiatives, that were put forward by socialist countries, are an obvious testimony of that.

SWEDISH ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW TO ASSUME POST

PM201117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Torsten Oern, Swedish ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 16 September.

SYRIAN THREAT TO RETURN U.S. FIRE CITED

PM181641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Escalation of Intervention. U.S. Waging Undeclared War. Arab People of Palestine Reject 'Reagan Plan' for Near East"]

[Text] Damascus, 18 Sep -- The SANA agency has transmitted the following statement by a Syrian military spokesman:

According to a statement by a U.S. military spokesman, the U.S. Naval Forces situated off the shores of Lebanon are bombarding areas in which Syrian troops are located.

We confirm that any shelling undertaken from land, sea, or air against Syrian troop dispositions will meet with a retaliatory bombardment against the sources of this fire. An order to this effect has been issued.

PARIS 'DISAGREES' WITH U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD200920 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 20 TASS -- Claude Cheysson, minister for external affairs of France, said he did not think the U.S. actions in Lebanon, especially the shelling of Labenese territory by American warships, were the best way to achieve a settlement of the conflict. France, C. Cheysson said in a televised interview, was acting in close contact with the United States "within the framework of the mission of the multinational force" in Lebanon.

In the opinion of French observers, the statement cy Claude Cheysson indicates that Paris disagrees with Washington's gunboat diplomacy in Lebanon and wants to dissociate itself from the U.S. actions.

U.S. BOMBARDS CIVILIAN AREAS IN LEBANON

LD201036 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 20 TASS -- The United States has launched virtual aggression against the Lebanese people.

Throughout the past 24 hours U.S. warships repeatedly subjected to intensive missile and artillery fire peaceful populated localities in mountainous regions and positions of the national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. American destroyers each launched 40 missiles and shells every ten minutes. There are casualties among the population, civilian facilities were destroyed. The naval gun fire was adjusted by U.S. reconnaissance planes.

A spokesman for the command of the American contingent from the so-called multinational peacekeeping force bluntly asserted that U.S. warships were forced, allegedly, to open fire to protect Marine units, although no shell dropped on the position of their deployment.

The escalation of Washington's military interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs is assessed in the local political circles as a pre-planned action spearheaded against the country's national patriotic forces and directed at heightening further the Middle East situation.

THIRD SHELLING OF LEBANON BY U.S. SHIPS REPORTED

LD210536 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- Warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, cruising off the Lebanese capital, opened fire last night at regions of the southeast of Beirut. This is the third time when U.S. warships shell positions of Lebanon's national patriotic forces on the invented pretext of "defending the life" of American Marines stationed in Lebanon.

U.S. MARINES ARRIVE IN LEBANESE MOUNTAIN TOWN

LD210716 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- A group of U.S. Marines have arrived in the town of Suq al-Gharb in the Lebanese mountains, a scene of fierce clashes between national patriotic forces and Lebanese Army Units. Local news analysts view this fact as another step towards Washington's greater involvement in hostilities on Lebanese soil.

REAGAN WINS APPROVAL TO EXTEND LEBANON PRESENCE

LD210941 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- The Washington administration, by resorting to crude pressure, has enlisted congressional approval for the extension of the presence of American troops in Lebanon by at least 18 months. Washington thus receives freedom of action to continue armed interference in the internal affairs of that country.

President Ronald Reagan, announcing the agreement with Congress, made it clear that the United States intends to expand intervention in Lebanon.

WEINBERGER'S 'CASUISTRY' CITED ON LEBANON

LD202205 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The Pentagon's chief in the recent days has been more prolific in his writings than even the most successful American pressmen could even dream of. Hardly a day passes without his statements about the actions of U.S. Marines in Lebanon appearing in the press. Each of these statements can easily be classed with the samples of most brazen lies and unsurpassed casuistry. The President's order allowing U.S. commanders in Lebanon to bring into operation when they deem necessary the entire firepower of the forces concentrated there, including aviation based on ships and heavy artillery is, according to Weinberger, not the escalation of outright U.S. military interference in Lebanon's affairs but merely "slight modifications of the rules" designed to protect the Marines. And what about their direct participation in fighting? According to Weinberger, they are merely containing combat operations. In any case, what takes place in Lebanon is, according to Mr. Weinberger, not the kind of participation in hostilities which would oblige President Reagan to report this to the Congress and seek congressional approval. And the U.S. defense secretary clearly sets the record in juggling with words when he tries to justify the right of U.S. air pirates to strike bombing blows at Lebanese cities and villages. He describes such actions merely as additional means for implementing initial rules....

It would not be amiss to ask what "rules" the Pentagon's chief is talking about. Who set these rules? Who gave Washington the right to interfere unceremoniously in Lebanon's affairs, to stir up the internal Lebanese conflict deliberately and in cold blood and to use firepower on an ever larger scale? Naturally, nobody gave the Reagan administration any such right. Pursuing its hegemonistic course, it tries to usurp this right and pushes its way through without any consideration for the interests of Lebanon and other Arab countries and without taking into account the consequences dangerous for the Middle East situation and international security with which the United States policy in the region is fraught. Destroying methodically the fragile intercommunal balance in Lebanon, the United States clearly paves the way to ever more dangerous and bloody conflicts which Washington needs to justify the U.S. military presence in that sovereign Arab country. It is not accidental that Mr. Weinberger does not even try to predict the deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

But no matter how the White House might be shifting in trying to pass black for white, the U.S. Administration will not be able to avoid the responsibility for the crimes perpetrated on Lebanese land and for the suffering of Lebanese people.

U.S. CONSOLIDATING MILITARY PRESENCE IN LEBANON

LD191636 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Reports from Lebanon speak of a notable worsening in the situation. Details from Radio Moscow correspondent Valentin Lapin.

The United States is escalating its armed interference. It is heavily shelling the southern suburbs of Beirut. Sea-based artillery is concentrating fire on Lebanon Muslim communities which are controlled by the Lebanese patriots. A new stage of the escalation is the shelling of the positions of the Syrian contingent of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. This provocation may have far-reaching dangerous consequences. Syria has warned that any shelling from land, sea or air of the regions held by its troops will meet with retaliatory fire.

Does Washington actually realize what it is doing in Lebanon? Facts show that the United States Administration is deliberately pushing the Middle East to the brink of another large-scale armed conflict. Washington's directive on the use of American ground, naval and air might in Lebanon under the false pretext of self-defense has cleared the way for an unlimited intervention. For this purpose the United States and its NATO allies have amassed a naval armada off the Lebanese coast of three aircraft carriers and more than 20 other ships and landing vessels. Another unit of American ships led by the battleship "New Jersey" is approaching Lebanon. Washington claims that it needs an armed fist of this kind to defend its Marine contingent; the Marines that were alleged by President Reagan 1 year ago to fulfill a certain mission of peace in Lebanon during 30 days or so and return home. But now we can see the Marines were the mere advance party of an interventionist force.

Under the Marines' protection the United States intends to consolidate its military presence in Lebanon. We will stay until we accomplish our mission, brags the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, and threatens Syria, the Palestinian Arabs and the Lebanese patriots. It is obvious the Americans are eager to achieve what Israel failed to do in its aggression of last year, namely to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization, deal a blow at Syria and establish American control over the whole of Lebanon. Understandably the United States has continued to act in contact with its Israeli ally.

THE WASHINGTON POST says that the Reagan Administration has raised its stake in Lebanon to carry out its hegemonistic ambitions in the Middle East by force. In their pursuit of this goal the Americans are killing civilians in cold blood, among them women and children. They are trampling underfoot the sovereignty of Lebanon and threatening the Arabs with a giant massacre like the one committed in Sabra and Shatila a year ago.

Against the background of the Lebanese events anyone can see the falsehood and hypocrisy of American so-called peace-dealers and human rights champions. These events make it imperative to terminate American interference and pull out the troops of Israel, the United States and other countries from Lebanon.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON

PM181917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Fighting Is Now Against Lebanon"]

[Text] With each day that passes the military actions in the Lebanon are expanding, the number of victims is growing, and the material values created by the Lebanese people's labor are being destroyed. The Zionists and imperialists have over the last year removed Lebanon a long way from peace and a normal life. Events are developing in the opposite direction to that which the U.S. Administration's leaders, and above all President R. Reagan, are hypocritically and falsely claiming.

Less than a month ago, the U.S. President made a kind of policy speech at the American Legion convention in Seattle. In his speech he bombastically maintained: "We Americans are not harboring any plans to seize foreign territory and are not intending to take on the role of the world policeman. However, as the West's most powerful nation, our country has a responsibility to offer assistance to our friends in the matter of maintaining peace." I do not know whether Reagan has a conscience, but everything that goes on around him, and above all his own actions, completely refute such rhetoric. American policy is as far removed from a love of peace as Jupiter is from the Earth and, as the events in Lebanon graphically illustrate, is only capable of kindling and fanning military conflagrations.

It would be no bad thing for the American President to cast his mind back a little and recall the circumstances and the reason for American Marines being dispatched to Lebanon as part of the so-called multinational forces. By his own words, it emerged that these forces would spend no more than 30-60 days in Lebanon and would help the Lebanese authorities to return the country to normality after the withdrawal of Israeli troops beyond Lebanon's frontiers.

Almost a year has passed since then. And not only have the Marines failed to leave for home, but they are continuing to build up their numbers. At present there are 1,200 (THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the figure as 1,370), and in a few days' time their number will have doubled. A year ago there were only Marines in the so-called multinational forces, but now a U.S. naval task force headed by the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" is standing off the Lebanese coast. A year ago the Marines were sitting in trenches near Beirut International Airport, but now they are taking part in the fighting and sustaining casualties. They are being supported by the Air Force and, according to Reagan's latest instruction, will be supported as needed by the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower's" fighter-bombers "to combat forces firing on the Marines' positions." Thus, Reagan, by sending in the Marines, has created his own pretext for expanding military activities. The Marines are being sacrificed not in order to strengthen the Lebanese authorities' position out in order to turn Lebanon into an American bridgehead in the Near East.

Incidentally, on the matter of "assistance" to the Lebanese authorities. When Israel was carrying out its armed intervention in Lebanon the U.S. President for some reason did not concern himself with strengthening the Lebanese Government and showed no concern for turning the Lebanese Army into a defender of Lebanese sovereignty against the Israeli aggressors. But now, all of a sudden, the United States has begun to help to reconstruct the Lebanese Army. As the Baltimore SUN wrote, citing remarks by American Defense Secretary C. Weinberger: "The events taking place in Lebanon at the moment are the complete opposite of what the 'multinational forces' were sent there for." But we would say to this esteemed newspaper that this is the core of Reagan's policy: to say one thing and then do the complete opposite. After all, he is deceiving not only the world but his fellow Americans too. Lulled by Reagan's sanctimonious sermonizing, many people in the United States have not noticed how he has skillfully replaced the United Nations with the NATO bloc.

The Marines were sent to Lebanon as part of the "multinational forces." But did the other members of these forces consist of nonaligned states? No, they too, like the United States, are members of NATO. This must come as a surprise to those who still believe the White House's gibberish. This is not the first case. You only have to recall, for example, what has happened in another continent, in Africa. There too a "group of five" was put together to "speed up" the settlemnt of the Namibian problem. It too consisted of "peacemakers" belonging to NATO. The result? Namibia has still not received independence, whereas South African troops are rending Angolan soil. Practice makes perfect, but for how long will Reagan and his cronies manage to mislead the world public?

However, there is yet another conclusion that should be drawn from the events in Namibia and Lebanon. Using the cover of talks about peace, the American Administration embroils NATO members by deception in adventures outside Europe where the NATO Charter does not apply.

Britain's DAILY EXPRESS, commenting in an editorial on the death of American Marines in Lebanon, wrote: "A British contingent is also part of the 'multinational forces' in Lebanon. British soldiers are also under threat. But for the sake of what? Whom are we intending to protect? The British, French, Italian, and American servicemen have no clearly defined function. Nobody's national interests have been put under threat there." The newspaper calls on the government "to immediately recall these troops." One thing has not occurred to the newspaper: The American Administration has used the term "multinational" to conceal its predatory plans with regard to Lebanon. And in this matter too the American Administration has had to resort to underhandedness.

The dispatching of American Marines to Lebanon in fact signified a new stage in American policy in this region of the Near East. It opened up a chink through which it still will be possible to channel thousands of new soldiers. Until recently, the United States conducted its Lebanese policy mainly through the Israeli Zionists, but it is now ready to cast all pretense aside and tackle the Lebanese issue mainly by means of its own forces. The American weapons with which Israel paved the way onto Lebanese territory proved inadquate to carry the interventionist aims through to completion. The Palestinian resistance forces and the Lebanese national movement have not been physically eliminated and are continuing the struggle against the Zionists and imperialists. Syria has not yielded to threats and continues to adopt an anti-imperialist stance. The Lebanese Government is displaying an incapacity to deal with the country's internal political contradictions.

In these conditions, disregarding the actual reality, the Reagan administration has decided to cleave the Lebanese knot by means of its own forces while understandably, continuing to support the ally Israel.

In giving the order to involve the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" in the military actions being conducted by Marines on Lebanese soil, the American President virtually declared war on the Lebanese people. What is involved in the conduct of military actions by American Armed Forces with the aim of turning Lebanon into an American military bridgehead in the Near East and the Mediterranean.

The world public cannot and must not overlook this new dangerous stage in the development of events in Lebanon, which marks a sharp increase in the threat of war, and not only in the Near East.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REMEMBERS SABRA, SHATILA VICTIMS

PM200834 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Ediction p 5

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel G. Kashuba: "The Facts Convict: 17 September -- the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Sabra and Shatila"]

[Excerpts] Beirut-Moscow -- U.S. involvement in the tragedy in Sabra and Shatila becomes increasingly obvious in the light of subsequent events, especially the events of recent days. American Marines who again landed on Lebanese shores last year under the flag of the "multinational forces" as the "saviors of Lebanon" are today shooting the inhabitants of that country. Barbaric strikes against the peaceful population are carried out with the support of ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet using aviation and artillery.

With every passing day the Pentagon brings new forces into operation. The military operations are also increasingly involving the U.S. NATO allies. The many types of weapons with which the NATO armies are equipped have been turned against a defenseless people who have become the victims of aggression. The threats to carry out new strikes both against Lebanon and Syria continue. Thus the United States' true goals are increasingly exposed -- to infinitely prolong its forces' presence in Lebanon, and to turn a sovereign state's territory into its military-strategic bridgehead. This accords with American imperialism's hegemonist plans, and is part of the scheme to deploy a whole network of strong points to implement U.S. armed intervention in Near and Middle East affairs for the sake of defending its own imperial interests.

The American guns' cannonade in Lebanon today thunders as an echo of the raid on Sabra and Shatila. And at the same time another cannonade rumbles -- the cannonade of hysterical anti-Soviet words inspired by U.S. President Reagan himself, the occasion for which was the incident of the South Korean plane which invaded the Soviet Union's airspace for reconnaissance purposes. These accusations, as has already been irrefutably proved, are completely groundless and dictated by Washington's desire to mask its involvement in the sordid provocation, to cast aspersions on the Soviet state's peace-loving policy, and to inflame the international situation.

And at the same time American shells and bombs explode on Lebanon's long-suffering land, and there is no end to the pirate raids on Nicaraguan cities organized by the American CIA. There is truly no limit to the White House's cant and hypocrisy. They have shed a sea of crocodile tears over the victims of their own provocation with the plane. But not a single teardrop is left for the lives wasted in Lebanon and Nicaragua.

The tragedy in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, which stand alongside Babiy Yar, Lidice, Katyn, and Song My as symbols of imperialism's crimes against humanity, bear witness to precisely this, to imperialism's readiness to commit any crime, any provocation for the sake of its own interests.

Sabra and Shatila will live in the memory of the Soviet people and of all the planet's honest people. They remind us of the need for constant vigilance and the need for the cohesion of all progressive humanity in the struggle against the forces of reaction and aggression.

TASS: 'ARAFAT SAYS U.S. IMPLICATED IN MASSACRE

LD171702 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 17 TASS -- The Arab people of Palestine flatly reject the notorious "Reagan plan" for the Middle East, which fully ignores the Palestinians' legitimate right to exercise self-determination and set up an independent state of their own and which, therefore, can facilitate a just solution to the Middle East problem by no means. [sentence as received] This statement was made in an interview with the West German weekly DIE ZEIT by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The U.S. Administration, which pledged to "protect" the civilians and refugees who had remained in Beirut, he declared, then in fact became implicated in the bloodbath staged by Israeli invaders in the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra and Shatila. Agreement was reached on setting free the inmates languishing in the South Lebanese maximum security camp Al-Ansar if the Israeli prisoners are released. The Palestinians kept their word, but the Americans did not. Instead of ensuring the promised end to the building of militarised Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, Washington has been appropriating more and more funds to finance the construction of these outposts of the Israeli military, which is totally at odds with the norms of international law.

Yasir 'Arafat emphasised that the Palestine Liberation Organisation wants the convocation of a U.N.-sponsored international conference with the participation of all concerned sides to bring about a just settlement in the Middle East.

MOSCOW REVIEWS BUSH ACTIVITIES IN MAGHREB TOUR

LD170724 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Aleksey Zlatorinskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] George Bush, the U.S. vice president, has completed his tour of the Arab Maghreb countries and gone to Europe. Of course, Bush is not the first White House envoy to be sent to the Arab countries to promote the political perception of the American Administration and to spread malicious lies against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist pact. But the current visit by the Vice President differs from the visits of his colleagues in at least two ways. It took place at a time during which U.S. intervention in Lebanon is increasing and during which Reagan and his staff are trying to distract international public opinion from this dirty job by implementing a rabid campaign against the Soviet Union.

Bush worked according to these two differences. In the Moroccan Kingdom, he tried to use the Western Sahara problem to distract the Moroccan leadership and to force it to support Washington in its actions against the Arabs. In Algeria, Bush kept talking for a long time about his love for that country and its leading role in the Nonaligned Movement. He promised the earth if, of course, Algeria ended its anti-imperialist stance concerning a number of international issues, helped Washington spread its control over the Nonaligned Movement, and revised its relations with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist pact.

Bush then reached an unprecedented level of arrogance by claiming that the United States had supported the Algerian revolution from the beginning, as if it had not been Washington who gave strong military and political support to French imperialism during its colonial war against the Algerian people.

As for what happened in Tunisia, Bush threw away every pretense in praising American policies to the extent that when Habib Bourguiba, the Tunisian president, received the U.S. vice president, he was forced to interrupt Bush's loud speech during the reception ceremony and remind him of the actual facts. The popular masses in the Tunisian capital rushed to the streets to express their anger at Bush's visit to Tunisia and to demand an end to American intervention in Lebanon.

The results of Bush's visit will be summarized when the official documents are published, but it is evident today that the vice-president has seen with his own eyes the Arab reaction to American policies in the Middle East.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ASKED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD210944 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 21 TASS -- Israeli President Hayim Herzog today invited Yitzahq Shamir, leader of the right-wing parties bloc Likud and foreign affairs minister in the Begin cabinet, to form a new government.

According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, this decision was announced in Tel Aviv following the president's consultations with Likud representatives.

Shamir, a close friend of Manahem Begin who jointly with him carried out terrorist acts against Arabs, represents the most reactionary nationalist circles in Israel. He is directly responsible for the elaboration of Israel's aggressive annexationist circles in the region.

The Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV wrote once about Shamir's three fundamental principles: No to return to the pre-1967 borders; No to the Palestinian state; No to a re-division of Jerusalem. The appointment of Shamir to the post of Israeli prime minister attests to Tel Aviv's intention to follow the anti-Arab course pursued by Begin.

MOSCOW ON SOVIET-AIDED EGYPTIAN STEELWORKS

LD201550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An important stage in development of Soviet-Egyptian cooperation. Our correspondent A. Popov reports on the Hulwan metallurgical combine:

[Begin video recording] This enormous works, occupying over 500 hectares, is known not only in Egypt, but also far beyond its frontiers. It all began almost 20 years ago, when there was a small works here producing just 300,000 tons of steel a year. As a result of Soviet aid, the Hulwan metallurgical combine has increased its steel output fivefold, and has started producing sheet steel and various shaped metals which find a market both in Egypt and in other Arab countries. At present the combine can without exaggeration be called one of the central supports of the whole of the Egyptian conomy's state sector. Tens of thousands of Egyptians have received jobs, and hence a means of existence, at the Hulwan combine. The current leadership of the country has repeatedly stressed that its basic enterprises, such as the Aswan hydroelectric complex, the Alexandria shipyards, and the Hulwan metallurgical combine, have been and will be the backbone of the Egyptian economy. [end recording]

MARSHAL OF AVIATION YEFIMOV LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PM151434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To the Anniversary Celebrations"]

[Text] On 13 September Marshal of Aviation A. N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force, left Moscow to attend the celebrations for the 173d anniversary of Mexico's independence.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General of Aviation P.I. Belonozhko, first deputy chief of the Air Force Main Staff, and other generals and officers. Major J.L. Velazco Guillen, acting Army and Air Force Attache at the Mexican Embassy in the USSR, was in the send-off party.

NICARAGUAN TROOPS THWART CIA 'INVASION' PLAN

LD200625 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Managua September 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov.

Nicaraguan troops have thwarted a criminal plan of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which envisaged a capture of part of the republic's territory by counter-revolutionary mercenaries. According to the newspaper BARRICADA, in order to implement its aggressive designs, the American espionage agency organised the invasion of Nicaragua by two armed counter-revolutionary groupings based in Honduras and Costa Rica. By launching a simultaneous offensive from the north and south, the mercenaries intended to seize the towns of Boaco, Chontales and Bluefields and merge in the central part of Zelaya Department.

As during their previous attempts to consolidate their hold on Nicaraguan territory, the invaders were going to set up a counter-revolutionary "government" in one of the captured towns and request military aid from the United States and reactionary regimes in the region.

The Sandinista People's Army, however, crushed and forced out of Nicaraguan territory in August and September this year the southern grouping of counter-revolutionaries. In the north, Nicaraguan troops dealt powerful blows to the enemy units comprising more than 450 Somocistas. With losses amounting to half of the force, the mercenaries are now trying to flee to Honduras. Sandinista fighting men,however, are pursuing the remnants of the Somocista gangs. In lastest engagements they destroyed about 75 counter-revolutionaries, captured grenade-launchers, mortars, small arms and other military equipment supplied by the CIA.

The retreating mercenaries brutally murdered in the country's nothern regions more than 30 unarmed farmers, sparing neither women nore children. In response to the heinous crimes of the counter-revolutionary rabble, rural inhabitants join the voluntary people's militia and organise self-defence units in their villages.

## USSR GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

LD181359 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The Soviet Government sent a message to Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis. The message says:

On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis please accept, Mr Prime Minister, the sincere congratulations and wishes of prosperity and successes to the people of your country on the road of independent national development.

The Soviet Government guiding [as received] invariably by the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs thus porclaims the recognition of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis as an independent and sovereign state and expresses the readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

## PERU REACHES ACCORD WITH USSR ON DEBT PAYMENT

PY171312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Peru has reached an agreement with the Soviet Union for rescheduling $409 million of its debt with that country, Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor announced today.

The minister who has just returned from Moscow, reported that negotiations were carried out with Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, president of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who will submit the agreement to the USSR Council of Ministers for final approval within the next 2 weeks.

Rodriguez Pastor said that the $167 million in payments which come due in 1983 are to be stretched out over a 6-year period in increasing installments, and the $136 million and $106 million coming due in 1984 and 1985, respectively, are to be rescheduled over an 8-year period, with a 3-year grace period.

With this agreement, Peru completed plans for the renegotiation of its foreign debt which amounted to $11.6 billion in December 1982.

First, Peru concluded an agreement with international private banks for refinancing $3 billion, and then renegotiated the rescheduling of $1.037 billion with the Paris club.

## LATIN COUNCIL CONDEMNS U.S. NICARAGUA SANCTIONS

LD201814 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyazev writes:

A regular session of the Latin American Council at the ministerial level, the supreme body of the Latin American economic system, opened in Caracas on Monday.

Representatives of 26 Latin American states, members of that large regional organization, gathered in the Venezuelan capital at a time that is extremely difficult for their national economies. Governments of a number of imperialist states, above all the United States, are trying to make developing countries shoulder the burden of the long-drawn-out economic crisis of the capitalist world. In the interests of their monopolies they heightened protectionist measures hampering the access of Latin American goods to their markets. This led to a sharp dwindling of cash receipts of those countries. So they have no funds with which to repay loans and credits that had been received earlier. As a result of this the foreign debt of Latin American countries reached the astronomic volume, about 300 billion dollars by the beginning of this year.

In this situation the United States, acting through the International Monetary Fund and other U.S.-controlled international financial organizations, is seeking to take advantage of the difficult economic situation of Latin American countries, to impose on them the shackling conditions of repaying the huge foreign debt. In return for prolongation of the deadlines for payments, concessions infringing on Latin Americans' sovereignty are demanded from them. The newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO [as received] wrote on Monday that as a condition for the settlement of the foreign debt, some representatives of imperialist monopolies demand from Latin American states the changing of the legislation protecting their national wealth.

The very first speeches at the session of the Latin American Council in Caracas show that the realization of the need to pool the efforts for the struggle against this crude imperialist diktat is growing in Latin American countries.

Inaugurating the session, Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campins spoke, specifically, about the need to adopt a common stand for the opposition of the protectionism of industrialized western countries. Colombia's Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo urged member states of the Latin American economic system for the increase of mutual trade and the consolidation of the mechanisms of economic integration. The participants in the session criticized Washington's aggressive actions against countries of the region and adopted a resolution of solidarity with Nicaragua, condemning the United States' economic sanctions against Nicaragua as illegal and arbitrary.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE'S AKTIVS

AU201430 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on opening speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 16 September meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs in Kiev -- passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: While organizing the implementation of the economic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the decisions by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, our party's Central Committee is persistently working to further develop and intensify communal production and to raise its effectiveness.

THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE WARMLY APPROVE OF THIS PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO WITH COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV AT THE HEAD, ACTIVITY PERMEATED WITH CONCERN FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE MOTHERLAND'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL, AND FOR RAISING THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY. (STORMY AND PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Our people have to implement the plans for peaceful construction under conditions when the imperialist circles of the United States and their allies in the aggressive blocs are creating one conflict situation after another, and are launching malicious anti-Soviet campaigns.

While voicing the will of all Soviet people, under such conditions the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking a resolute, firm, and consistent position and are doing their utmost to guarantee our motherland's security, the inviolability of its frontiers, and to parry the nuclear threat to mankind. This position, as is known, enjoys the support of our people and of all honest people on earth. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

OUR MOTHERLAND'S SECURITY AND THE RAISING PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE ARE BASED ON THE SELFLESS CREATIVE TOIL OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. A WORTHY PART IN CONSOLIDATING THE POWER OF THE SOVIET STATE IS BEING CONTRIBUTED BY OUR REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE.

As a result of consistently complying with the CPSU Central Committee directives and owing to the persistent work performed to improve management, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and to strengthen discipline, a higher pace has been ensured in increasing industrial production. Many qualitative indexes in economic development have also improved.

In the past 8 months, the volume of industrial production increased 3.7 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1982; this compares with a 2.8 percent increase targeted in the national economic plan. Labor productivity rose 3.2 percent against the planned 2 percent. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.4 billion.

Great work was carried out in capital construction. The work of transport has somewhat improved.

In the entire activity of the party and the Soviet people, an important place belongs to the implementation of the Food Program. The toilers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of all branches of the agro-industrial complex, are making efforts to make fuller use of the available possibilities and reserves and to increase the output of foodstuffs.

Under this year's difficult conditions, many farms, rayons, and oblasts attained rather good indexes. The harvest is being completed in an organized manner, grain and other produce are being sold to the state, and winter crops are being sown.

In the republic as a whole, the productivity of cattle and poultry has increased. The quality of production has improved. Compared with the corresponding period of 1982, since the beginning of the year the republic's farms have increased the sales to the state: meat, by 120,000 tons, or 5 percent; milk, by 1.1 million tons, or 12 percent; and eggs, by 335 million, or 5 percent.

An important role in attaining these results was played by all-union socialist competitions which developed in response to an appeal by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the successful cattle wintering and for increasing the production and procurement of stockbreeding produce in the 1982-83 winter period.

The results of these competitions have been summed up recently.

THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE WERE VERY PLEASED AND GRATEFUL TO THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHEN THEY LEARNED THAT THE UKRAINIAN SSR, 6 UKRAINIAN OBLASTS -- DNEPROPETROVSK, DONETSK, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, THE CRIMEAN, NIKOLAYEV, AND CHERKASSY OBLASTS -- 30 RAYONS, AND 205 FARMS AND ENTERPRISES IN THE REPUBLIC WERE AMONG THE WINNERS IN ALL ALL-UNION COMPETITIONS AND WERE AWARDED HONORARY CERTIFICATES OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU, AND THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Note was also taken of the good quality of work performed by the stockbreeders of Zhitomir, Kiev, and Kherson Oblasts. Many stockbreeders in the republic, who attained good production indexes in the all-union socialist competitions, have been recommended for awards with the USSR orders and medals. (APPLAUSE)

The honorary certificate will be presented to our republic by Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The responsible tasks confronting us, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, call for a profound and critical analysis of the results of the performed work, and for the examination and wide application of advanced experience. In order to consolidate and to further develop our achievements, we need primarily to make fuller use of new and more effective methods in organizational and mass political work aimed at a conscientious and creative attitude to the commitment on the part of leading workers, specialists, and all stockbreeders and farmers. This is the FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT THING.

Of course, the best results are being attained by those who are able to make each toiler aware of the importance of the tasks confronting him, to organize in a businesslike manner the training of cadres, the exchange of experiences, and socialist competitions. While doing this, one must keep in mind the peculiarities of the forthcoming wintering and the complexity of tasks which we have to accomplish.

WE MUST NOT ONLY KEEP THE OUTPUT AND PROCUREMENTS OF PRODUCE AT THE LEVEL ATTAINED, BUT ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY RAISE THEM. The increased capacities are enabling kolkhozes and sovkhozes to achieve this. However, many farms are still making insufficient use of them. We have quite a few farms with low milk yields and gains in the weight of animals, and have many farms incurring significant losses.

POINT TWO. Of course, the work carried out last year to improve feed production is of decisive importance for increasing stockbreeding production. It was the first time that we procured for communal livestock nearly 46 million tons of feed units in coarse, juicy, and other feed, or 6 million tons more than in 1981. Many farms stored sufficient feed for 18 months. Most farms better prepared feed for feeding better, stored it better, and controlled its use better. This enabled them to increase production and to reduce the use of grain feed.

It is only natural that concern for increasing the stocks of coarse and juicy feed should continue to be in the foreground. Thus far, we have procured more than 21 million tons of feed units, or 0.3 million tons more than at the same time last year. This total includes 6.4 million tons of hay, or 1 ton of hay per cow. We have never before procured that much hay.

It is evident that attention to this matter must not be slackened. Each farm must make full use of all possibilities to increase its feed stocks.

TO ASSESS THE WORK PERFORMED IN THIS FIELD BY PARTY, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, BY FARM MANAGERS AND SPECIALISTS, WE MUST SEE NOT SIMPLY WHETHER THE PLANNED TARGETS OR THE LEVEL ATTAINED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR HAVE BEEN EXCEEDED, BUT WHETHER THE LIVESTOCK IS FULLY PROVIDED WITH FEED.

In order to confidently raise livestock productivity and to maximally save grain feed, each farm must store at least 20-25 quintals of feed units in coarse and juicy feed per each conventional head of cattle (excluding pigs and poultry). This is what we must strive for. While keeping in mind the experience of the last wintering season, in the next 10-15 days we must carefully check into the readiness of livestock premises, feed shops, and feed kitchens for the coming winter season, must immediately eliminate the existing shortcomings, and must organize the training of people.

The most careful attention is to be paid to creating appropriate production and living conditions for stockbreeders.

POINT THREE. The tasks confronting us in stockbreeding, as the experience of front-ranking workers shows, can only be successfully coped with when we skillfully utilize intensive factors, widely apply advanced technology and progressive forms of labor organization, and when breeding and zootechnical work is organized in an exemplary way. IN THIS RESPECT, SPECIALISTS HAVE THE DECISIVE SAY.

Rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations with their councils are highly responsible for providing conditions for steadily increasing the output of stockbreeding and farm produce. The decision adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Minister on improving economic interrelations in the agro-industrial complex will help them make full use of the powers granted to them.

Also the point of the decision adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers on transferring the Ukrainian Ministry of Sovkhozes with its oblast and rayon subunits to the system of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture was to raise the role and responsibility of agro-industrial associations. The Ukraininan Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the communists on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and of its local organs will do their utmost to improve the work of the apparatus controlling agricultural production, and to raise the efficiency of each specialist.

Party committees are called upon to assist agricultural association councils in developing a correct style, to vigorously support their initiatives, and to constantly keep work among cadres in the center of their attention.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK AMONG RURAL TOILERS, THE CONSOLIDATION OF LABOR AND PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ATTRACT MUCH ATTENTION AT THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION MEETINGS WHICH ARE BEING HELD IN PARTY, KOMSOMOL, AND TRADE UNIONS ORGANIZATIONS, AND AT THE FORTHCOMING PARTY CONFERENCES. In this campaign, pointed questions and businesslike criticism must not be shunned. We must sharply react even to individual manifestations of a superficial, careless, or even irresponsible attitude toward the matter.

Invited to this meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs, convened on the occasion of presenting the honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the republic, have been front-ranking production workers, party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol functionaries, leaders, specialists, and party organization secretaries in ministries and departments, workers of scientific institutions, the press, television, and radio.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy declared the meeting of party and economic aktivs open. [applause]

PROKHOROV MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN AZERBAIJAN

GF201557 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Vasiliy Ilich Prokhorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, has paid a visit to Azerbaijan for a few days. He conferred with the leaders of trade union organs in the republic and travelled to a number of regions in Azerbaijan to acquaint himself with the conditions of toil and recreation of agricultural workers and to exchange views with trade union activs.

Vasiliy Ilich Prokhorov also visited the health centers in Apsheronskiy Rayon and inspected recreation centers organized for workers and for their families. In the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, a meeting was held between Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Prokhorov. The talks centered on matters related to the future development of sanatoriums, the realization of the plan for establishing (Grort) on the western shores of the Caspian Sea by the end of 1990, and the conversion of the said region into an all-union health center.

NABIYEV REPORTS ON TAJIKISTAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD171239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] A Communist Party of Tajikistan Central Committee Plenum is being held in Dushanbe.

A report by Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the economy of the mountain republic is developing at a high rate. However, the rate still does not meet today's increased demands. It was also indicated that scientific and technological achievements are too slowly implemented in production. The 8-month plan for increasing production has not been fulfilled by more than 80 of the Republic's enterprises and associations.

Some plenum participants spoke about the need to use more fully the experience and knowledge of the older generation in solving the increased tasks in economic and cultural construction. The plenum will also examine a report from the Leninabad Obkom.

PRAVDA ON NEED FOR MORE EFFECTIVE JOURNALISM

M201512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Horizons of Journalism"]

[Text] Journalism [publitsistika] is rightly called life's reconnaissance worker. The potential for its active participation in molding contemporary man's outlook and life stance and in asserting the moral and spiritual values of the Soviet way of life is today greater than ever. The multimillion print runs of periodicals, the movies, radio, and television have had an untold influence on extending the audience to which journalism's diverse forms and genres are addressed.

Journalism's civic militancy, and the breadth of its grasp of life's phenomena constitute one important indicator of the solidity of the links between the whole area of artistic creation on the one hand and the people's deeds and thoughts and the urgent problems of Communist building on the other. Naturally a journalistic production, however topical its content may be, only fulfills its social role most succesfully when all the power of the author's talent and all his skill are put into it.

"But even the most vivid and interesting propaganda , the cleverest and most skillful teaching, and the most talented art," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "will not hit home unless they are full of profound ideas, closely linked with the realities of life today and indicating the path of further movement forward."

Ideological commitment and skill -- these are the two wings that lift journalism to the level of the demands made on it by our complicated time, a time of great work for developed socialism's all-round improvement. Journalists can find in the June plenum's materials and in other party documents not only the theoretical generalizations and conclusions that arm them for their creative search, but also the concrete details of the valuable initiatives and achievements of urban and rural working people and party organizations, which are worthy of the most serious attention of journalists and workers in literature and art.

The atmosphere of the party's and people's struggle for production intensification, for imposing discipline and order in all the national economic complex's components, and for enhancing labor collectives' role could not fail to have the most fruitful influence on the state of our journalism and its creative vitality. Features, artistic and documentary materials, and journalistic articles can be found today in the pages of most central and local papers. One important avenue of literary and artistic journals' activity is to organize their own posts at 5-year plan construction sites and in Nonchernozem Zone regions and to publish articles on various aspects of the life of production collectives. The "Writer at the Microphone" programs are systematically broadcast on All-Union Radio. Documentary moviemakers and small-screen journalists have successful works full of topical content to their credit.

Our press' articles on important national economy problems and ways of developing Siberian and Far East production forces and the vivid TV features on the country's noted working people were highly assessed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. But it is the nature of journalism that it lives not by what it has already achieved or by yesterday's concerns, but by the worries and joys of today and by aspiration toward the future. It is a vital task to make its contribution to ideological and political eduction work weightier.

Much depends here on the initiative and efficiency of the editorial offices of newspapers and journals, radio and television, and on the leaders of movie studios and book publishing houses, who are called upon to provide wide scope for the creativity of feature writers and all masters of the genre.

Readers and viewers are right to expect from journalists a genuinely scientific approach to publicizing our social life and veracity and realism both in depicting the land of the Soviets' enormous gains and in criticizing shortcomings and in analyzing the pressing problems of national economic development. Who can show to the full our advanced modern man, the creator of the communist virgin soil, so well as the masters of journalism!

Regrettably, far from everything that flows from the journalist's pen or is made for the documentary screen is distinguished by vigilance on the authors' part, profound elaboration of the chosen theme, or a high level of skill. An extremely widespread shortcoming of such works is superficial description of the lack of any profound comprehension of the factual material. Some authors often go off into rhetoric and false enthusiasm when what is needed is a sober, analytical approach to life's phenomena and the disclosure of their social and moral essence. Genuine party journalism is compatible neither with a cheap embellishment of reality nor with an artificial overemphasis on the darker sides.

In conditions of an unprecendentedly acute confrontation between two diametrically opposed world outlooks, two sociopolitical systems, and a global battle for human hearts and minds, journalists specializing in international affairs must whet their skills to bring the planet's peoples the truth about socialist society, its advantages, and our country's peaceful policy in an accessible and convincing form and rebuff mendacious and subversive imperialist propaganda.

To give thought to further boosting our journalism and to the growth of its social prestige means taking a proprietary interest in the feature writer and documentary moviemaker cadres and persistently and ably cultivating talented masters of the genre. This is the direct duty of editorial collectives, creative unions, the universities' journalism, faculties, publishing houses, and movie studios, and their party organizations. Young recruits demand special attention. Creative trips, the preparation of crucial items on editorial offices' instructions, good advice from older colleagues, seminars and conferences on the genre's problems, competitions for better feature article work -- all this can be a serious schooling in life and the profession for new journalists.

Journalism is an important instrument in molding public opinion and in propagandizing the CPSU and the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy. Increasing its activeness in formulating the urgent problems of the people's life and its offensive attitude in the struggle against bourgeois ideology answers the urgent demands of our social development and the tasks of educating the new man.

## CSA REVIEWS INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE

PM161336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["All-Union Competition Diary": "If You Have Pledged It, Fulfill It"]

[Text] Industry

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of the work of the country's industry in the first 8 months. These statistics testify that in August industrial collectives strove to consolidate the rise in the most important economic indicators planned from the start of the year, first and foremost the increase in production and labor productivity growth rates, the total volume of output production in comparison with the January-August period last year increased by 4 percent (against 3.2 percent in the yearly plan). Labor productivity increased 3.4 percent, whereas the yearly plan provided for a 2.9 percent. It accounted for 85 percent of the production growth.

A further boost in production efficiency is being promoted by the labor initiative of competition participants, the creativity of innovators, and the energetic application of front runners' experience. Thus a movement was organized in Moscow collectives to raise labor productivity at every workplace by 1-2 percent before the end of the year.

Overall the country's industry fulfilled the 8-month plan for output sales by 102 percent. All industrial ministries and union republics coped with the targets for total volume of production. The plans for extracting oil, gas condensate, gas and coal, and for processing mineral fertilizers and for producing many types of machines, equipment, and consumer goods were exceeded.

Alongside this a number of ministries' associations and enterprises allowed themselves in August to fall behind in terms of total production volume and in the production of the most important types of output. The coal industry collectives failed to fulfill the August plans for implementing output sales and coal extraction, and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building failed to meet the plans for net normative output and for the production of scrapers, bulldozers, and graders.

The enterprises of certain machine-building ministries also failed to fully implement their pledges for supplying consumers with output. From 71 to 83 percent of all production collectives in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of the Aviation Industry in particular failed to cope with the targets in terms of this indicator.

Unsatisfactory work in August caused ferrous metallurgy enterprises to be considerably in arrears with the output of finished rolled metal and to fail to fulfill contractual deliveries. In particular the most economic types of rolled metal were underproduced, causing overexpenditure of hundreds of thousands of metric tons of ordinary rolled metal. And the metallurgists' sluggishness provokes the just censure of their affiliated plants. For instance, a group of team leaders from the Krasnoyarsk reinforced concrete bridge girders plant writes to the editorial board: "Breaks in deliveries by the Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant have jeopardized our pledges to the collectives of the Baykal-Amur Railroad Project, the Kuybyshev Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment and Carburetor Plant, and the West Siberian oil and gas complex, as well as the fate of the plant's yearly plan."

The year's final quarter is drawing near. All economic leaders specialists, and workers must be imbued with responsibility for fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges, raising standards of organization in and increasing the return on their labor.

Agriculture

For arable farmers the fall is the pinnacle of their work in the fields, the time for summing up their many months of struggle for the harvest. These are also intensive working days now for the arable farmers' partners in the agro-industrial complex. All have but one task -- to gather in the harvest and to store and process the produce within tight deadlines and without losses.

The main attention is, of course, devoted to the grain. The arable farmers in Orel, Lipetsk, Yoronezh, Kursk, Ryazan, and other oblasts have successfully fulfilled the plans for selling grain to the state. A large quantity of grain has gone into the motherland's granaries from the Orenburg, Bashkiria, Stavropol, and Kuban kolkhozes and sovhkozes. Kazakhstan's cotton-growers are gathering the harvest under complex weather conditions. On many farms additional threshing-floors have been brought into action, grain dryer throughout capacity has been increased, and equipment is being maneuvered efficiently.

Among the socialist competition frontrunners for harvesting in Tselinograd Oblast, for example, is the sovkhoz named for the Soviet constitution, Astrakhanskiy Rayon. The farm's collective carried out the harvest efficiently and has completed threshing grain crops on the whole sown area. In North Kazakhstan Oblast 80-100 metric tons of grain -- three to four times in excess of the norm -- is being delivered eaily to the elevator by B. Nurikenov's Komsomol-youth link from the Sulinskiy motor transportation enterprise.

While gathering the present harvest, the arable farms are also concerned for the future: They are turning fall plowland, sowing winter crops, and storing seed. On the farms in Sharkovshchinskiy Rayon, Vietbsk Olbast farms, for instance, the preparation of winter crop lands is being specially monitored, and each machine operator is being given quality tokens.

A crucial time is also approaching for the country's stockbreeders. The intensive stock wintering season is not so far off. The main thing here is to have sufficient stocks of the necessary feed. By the beginning of September farms had procured in comparison with last year, 24 percent more hay, 45 percent more silage, and 10-12 percent more haylage, straw and other types of feed.

Socialist competition in stockbreeding has played a big mobilizing in the widespread introduction of the team contract system and other progressive types of labor organization in livestock units. In January-August state purchases exceeded the level of the analogous period last year by 8 percent in livestock and poultry, 11 percent in milk, and 4 percent in eggs. At the same time indicators declined among stockbreeders in Volgograd, Astrakhan, and Novosibirsk Oblast. It was noted in the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution that, in preparing for the fourth winter of the 5-year plan, full socialist competition in order to successfully carry out livestock wintering in 1982/83 season.

Futher Report

PM161438 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Summing Up: August": "Consolidating Successes"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up industry's work in August and over the first 8 months of the year. On the whole the figures bear witness to the further stepping up of work rates in our industry's collectives. All industrial ministries coped with their 8-month total output volume targets. Production growth for January-August as compared with the same period last year totaled 4 percent (where the plan for 1983 is 3.2 percent).

The efficiency of labor collectives' work has also substantially increased. Labor productivity rose over the 8 months by 3.4 percent compared with last year (2.9 percent was planned). Moreover, an especially substantial increase occured in August -- 5.5 percent. This factor accounts for 85 percent of the increase in industrial output since the beginning of the year.

An analysis of the work of union and union republic ministries shows that the best results since the start of the year were achieved by the following (the first column of figures shows the growth in production volume compared with the same period last year, the second the growth in labor productivity, and the third the percentage fulfillment of the output volume plan):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry | 116.4 | 112.7 | 104 |
| Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry | 111.0 | 107.6 | 105 |
| Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production | 109.0 | 107.0 | 102 |
| Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building | 108.1 | 108.0 | 102 |
| Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry | 108.0 | 106.9 | 104 |
| Ministry of the Medical Industry | 108.0 | 107.3 | 101 |
| Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry | 107.5 | 107.0 | 102 |

And at least four more ministries today belong to the leading group -- the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the Ministries of Power Machine Building and of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Collectives of enterprises and associations in these sectors have increased production volumes by 6 percent and more, raised labor productivity by 4.9 to 6.1 percent, and have exceeded their output volume target by 2 percent.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan. Statistics on the utilization of industrial and production personnel show that the Union Ministry of the Coal Industry is one of the few ministries where the working complement at present exceeds the limit. With such indicators it is difficult to guarantee the normal correlation between labor productivity growth rates and wages. Coal miners' collectives need to struggle more actively for growth in labor returns and make fuller use of the potential of new equipment and advanced labor and production organization.

Overall, industry exceeded its 8-month output sales target by 2 percent. But this is without taking contract and order deliveries into account. If one applies a more stringent measure -- considering how pledges to associated plants were fulfilled -- then we see an underfulfillment again of 2 percent. There are especially many complaints about collectives of enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration monitoring of output of the most important types of products shows that, going by the 8-month figures, workers in many sectors achieved good results. The machine-building workers have since the beginning of the year produced above-plan quantities of tractors, tractor seeders, grain harvesting combines, and trucks. Rural workers have obtained greater than planned amounts of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents. And many above-plan metric tons of meat, animal fats, and whole milk products have left agriculture for the people's tables. Fishermen have worked well -- they have overfulfilled their targets for the output of edible fish products, including canned fish. Collectives in certain extracting sectors are working ahead of plan too. In particular, the targets for oil (including gas condensate) and gas extraction have been exceeded.

However, the fact that August saw a reduction in the current surplus of certain types of output puts us on our guard. This relates to collectives that mine coal, smelt iron, and steel, and produce mineral fertilizers. Economic leaders and party organizations here must make greater efforts to ensure that the participants in socialist competition do not slip back from the positions they have gained.

The state of affairs at those enterprises and associations where the lag which has been allowed to build up since the start of the year, far from diminishing, actually increased in August arouses great disquiet. Thus over the 18 months the lag in synthetic resins and plastics has risen to 121,000 metric tons and in chemical fibers and yarns to 13,700 metric tons.

There is the same trend in the production of sulfuric acid and caustic soda. In the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry affairs are not improving with the output of round timber -- the lag in relation to the plan has increased to 7.4 million cubic meters. Cardboard production is now 66,400 metric tons lower than stipulated. In another sector -- light industry -- the backlog in consumer goods output is growing: The trade network is now short of 21 million knitwear articles and nearly 2 million pairs of leather footwear.

In order to put things right, labor and production organization must be improved, and the masses' creative initiative must be developed more widely. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, having debated the question of improving the practice of summing up the results of socialist competition and encouraging the winners, noted that far from all the opportunities for mobilizing working people to fulfill plans and pledges are being utilized by the labor competition organizers. In particular workers and whole collectives who do not put everything into their work and are satisfied with mediocre results are lost sight of at times. Not all competition organizers take account of new demands and conditions linked with the need to accelerate labor productivity growth, improve product quality, and increase production volumes.

Today the main attention of those responsible for competition should be focused on fulfilling output deliveries for contracts and orders; better utilization of capacity; saving all types of resources; introducting the achievements of scientific and technological progress; and strengthening discipline.

Practice has shown that the greatest successes are achieved when the role of the labor collectives themselves in elaborating pledges and summing up results is constantly increased, when the best people's experience is disseminated, and when more widespread and purposeful use is made of competition in educating working people. This is a reliable guarantee that the pace set will be maintained.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM191010 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Agricultural review prepared by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial office: "Feed for the Stockraising Units"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, as of 12 September the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises had procured 71.8 million metric tons of hay -- that is, 99 percent of the planned amount -- and 64.9 million metric tons of haylage, or 98 percent. But the target for silage procurement has been only half fulfilled so far, with 124.2 million metric tons obtained.

In all, by that date coarse and succulent feed with a total nutritional value of 96.9 million metric tons of feed units had been procured. That is 11.4 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock. Here is how the animals' provision with feed (quintals of feed units per standard head) looks in the union republics:

| Union Republics | In All | Up or Down in 1982 |
|---|---|---|
| RSFSR | 11.5 | plus 1.7 |
| Belorussian SSR | 13.0 | plus 1.8 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 9.9 | plus 1.1 |
| Uzbek SSR | 14.0 | plus 0.7 |
| Kazakh SSR | 11.6 | plus 2.3 |
| Georgian SSR | 8.1 | [no figure given] |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 12.1 | plus 0.3 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 15.2 | plus 2.9 |
| Moldavian SSR | 9.0 | minus 0.4 |
| Latvian SSR | 12.5 | plus 1.6 |
| Kirghiz SSR | 9.9 | plus 2.4 |
| Tajik SSR | 11.5 | plus 1.6 |
| Armenian SSR | 11.2 | plus 0.4 |
| Turkmen SSR | 10.3 | plus 0.6 |
| Estonian SSR | 13.9 | plus 2.5 |

If we compare these indicators with what is required for the stockraising units' steady operation and the further buildup of the production of stockraising output and it sale to the state, then it becomes clear that feed stocks on the majority of farms must be swelled substantially. There's no denying that it is incomparably more difficult to do this now than in previous months, but it must be done. It is important to put into operation all reserves for supplementing feed stocks, to count everything which can be used to enrich rations. It is primarily a case of laying in silage. Some two-thirds and more of the planned quantity of silage has been laid in by the arable farmers of Belorussia, Turkemnia, and Estonia. Yet in Kazakhstan the silage procurement plan has so far been fulfilled by only 24 percent, in Moldavia 33 percent, and in Latvia and Georgia 35 percent. In the RSFSR the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khabarovsk Kray and Novgorod, Ryazan, Tambov, Rostov, Kurgan, and Kemerovo Oblasts are lagging behind in procuring this feed.

To improve silage quality, the leading farms are using chemical preservatives and bacterial preparations, carbamide, and other nitrogenous additives which improve feed quality. Over 43 million metric tons of this silage has been produced -- 4 million metric tons more than at the same time last year. The farms of Estonia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Belorussia, and Kalinin, Pskov, and Vologda Oblasts in the RSFSR are making extensive use of nitrogenous additives. As we can see, the procedure for enriching silage with ammonium additives is unfamiliar to the farms of Uzbekistan, Georgia, Kirghizia, and Armenia. The method is not used at all in Azerbaijan and Turkmenia.

Every opportunity now exists for laying in a large amount of mixed silage for hogs and poultry and thus saving a large amount of forage grain. To produce this feed the farms are using corn cobs, boiled potatoes, root crops, the leguminous grass aftercrop, and by products from vegetable growing and grain farming. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Poltava Oblast, Altay Kray, and Tyumen Oblast have successfully fulfilled the targets for laying in mixed silage. The farms of Mordovian ASSR, Tatar ASSR, Penza, Belgorod, and Cherkassy Oblasts and a number of other oblasts already have about 2 metric tons of mixed silage per standard sow. At the same time the farms of Novgorod, Volgograd, and Tula Oblasts have not laid in even one metric ton of valuable feed while the farms near Moscow have not even planned this work. Less than one-tenth of the planned quantity of mixed silage has been laid in at the stockraising units of Stavropol Kray and Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, and Omsk Oblasts.

MOSCOW ON PROGRESS OF RSFSR AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD202213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The RSFSR Statistical Administration summed up today the data about the progress of autumn field work in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Sowing of winter crops is continuing in the south of the republic. Less than a quarter of the surface allocated to grain crops remains to be sown. The sowing plan has been successfully fulfilled in the oblasts of the Central Economic Region. In the Northern Caucasus the sowing is somewhat slowed down by the insufficiency of moisture in the soil. Fallow land has been plowed up on almost half of the area.

The machine operators of Chuvash, the Ryazan, and Tambov Oblasts are carrying out plowing at a quick pace. However, the soil continues to be prepared slowly for summer sowing in the Pskov and Kalinin Oblasts.

Harvesting was completed in Kalmykia long ago, but the plan of plowing up of fallow land has been fulfilled there by only 27 percent.

Bad weather continues to hamper harvesting in the eastern areas of the republic. Grain crops have been harvested at present on 83 percent of the fields. Grain crops remain mainly in the Urals and in West and East Siberia.

The harvesting of corn for grain is actively going on in the Kuban area. This work is also being carried out in the Central Chernozem Oblasts. But the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Voronezh Oblast have not so far sold even a kilogram of seed to the state.

Potato lifting is going on at a quick pace this autumn. Potatoes have been lifted from two-thirds of the plantations.

MOSCOW ON IMPROVING NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY

LD161704 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Sep 83

["This Week" program hosted by V. Pozner]

[Text] A decision was recently taken in the Soviet Union concerning additional measures to improve reliability and safety of the nuclear powerplant, and a national committee was set up to monitor safety in nuclear-power engineering. Why? Have there appeared some doubts about the current technology that has been around for quite some time and seems perfectly safe? This is the question I addressed to our science expert and observer Boris Belitskiy:

[Belitskiy] Well, it is the prevailing opinion in this country that the real loss from nuclear power stems from its insufficient use. This is not a paradox. Nuclear power is believed in this country, is the main energy source that humanity can count on in the foreseeable future. No other candidates for powering the world economy are at this stage in sight. In 1954, the Soviet Union put the world's first nuclear power station into operation. The many nuclear power stations that have followed in this country have provided no grounds for any environmental concern. But by 1990, the generating capacity of such stations will be much greater than it is now. Naturally, whatever has been accomplished in terms of safeguards up to now will have to further uprated. This requires considerable efforts [word indistinct]. The safeguards installed at Soviet nuclear power stations -- three- and four-fold redundancy, water recycling, and the like -- even now swallow over half the total cost of the station. Nevertheless, there is no intention to economize at the expense of safety. What's more, safety precautions are regarded as an absolutely essential condition of profitability. As for savings, these are achieved by standardizing equipment and design and increasing reactor power.

The safety problem of course has a social as well as technological aspect. I refer to such problems as how station personnel are trained and who supervises this, who enforces safety precautions and whether departmental interests are not allowed to prevail over the public interest. The system of supervision in the Soviet Union, assuring a reliable performance of the nuclear power industry, consists of several stages. But the growing scale of the industry naturally requires that this supervision be improved and centralized. That's the reason for organizing the new state committee and for the other additional measures concerning supervision and safety in the industry.

## CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE HELD IN FAR EAST DISTRICT

PM201609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Major V. Sozin report: "At the 'Center of Contamination'"]

[Text] Red Banner Far East Military District -- As the result of the use of nuclear weapons by the "enemy" the city had suffered heavy destruction. A civil defense subunit was ordered to carry out rescue and emergency repair at installations.

The first to enter the "center of contamination" were the servicemen of the platoon commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Voronin. Subsequently work was begun by the subordinates of Senior Lieutenants V. Kharin and V. Kotousov, who extinguished fires, seached for and brought out the "casualties," and restored water and electricity supplies.

The civil defense servicemen's actions during the special tactical exercise were awarded top marks.

## MILITARY ACADEMY DEPUTY CHIEF PETRENKO OBITUARY

PM200917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[S. I. Petrenko obituary]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General of Communications Troops Semen Ivanovich Petrenko, CPSU member since 1942 and deputy chief of the S.M. Budenny Military Communications Academy, has died after a protracted illness.

S.I. Petrenko was born 20 June 1920 to the family of a worker in Verkhniy Rogachik village in Lepetikhskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

In 1974 he was appointed deputy chief of the S.M. Budennyy Military Communications Academy where he worked until the last days of his life.

I.P. Shkadov, D.I. Litovtsev, A.I. Belov, B.A. Omelichev, A.I. Shumakov, N.G. Popov, I.M. Sysolyatin, N.I. Burenin, Ye. P. Dyakov, A.N. Borin.